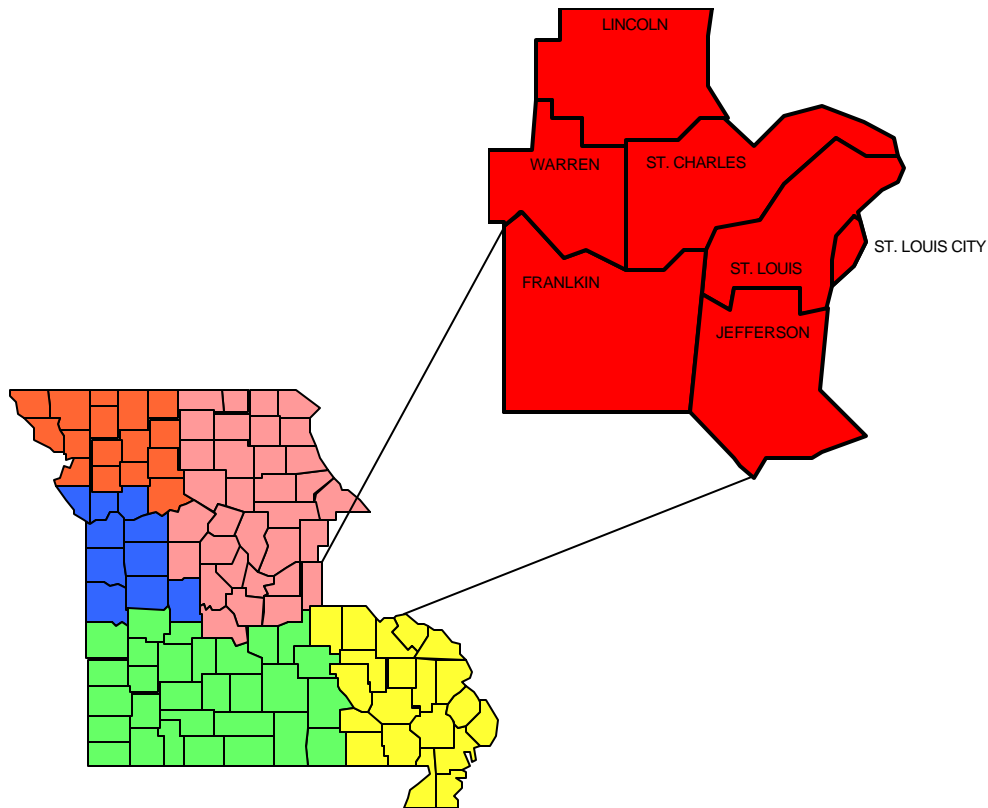


St. Louis HIV Region



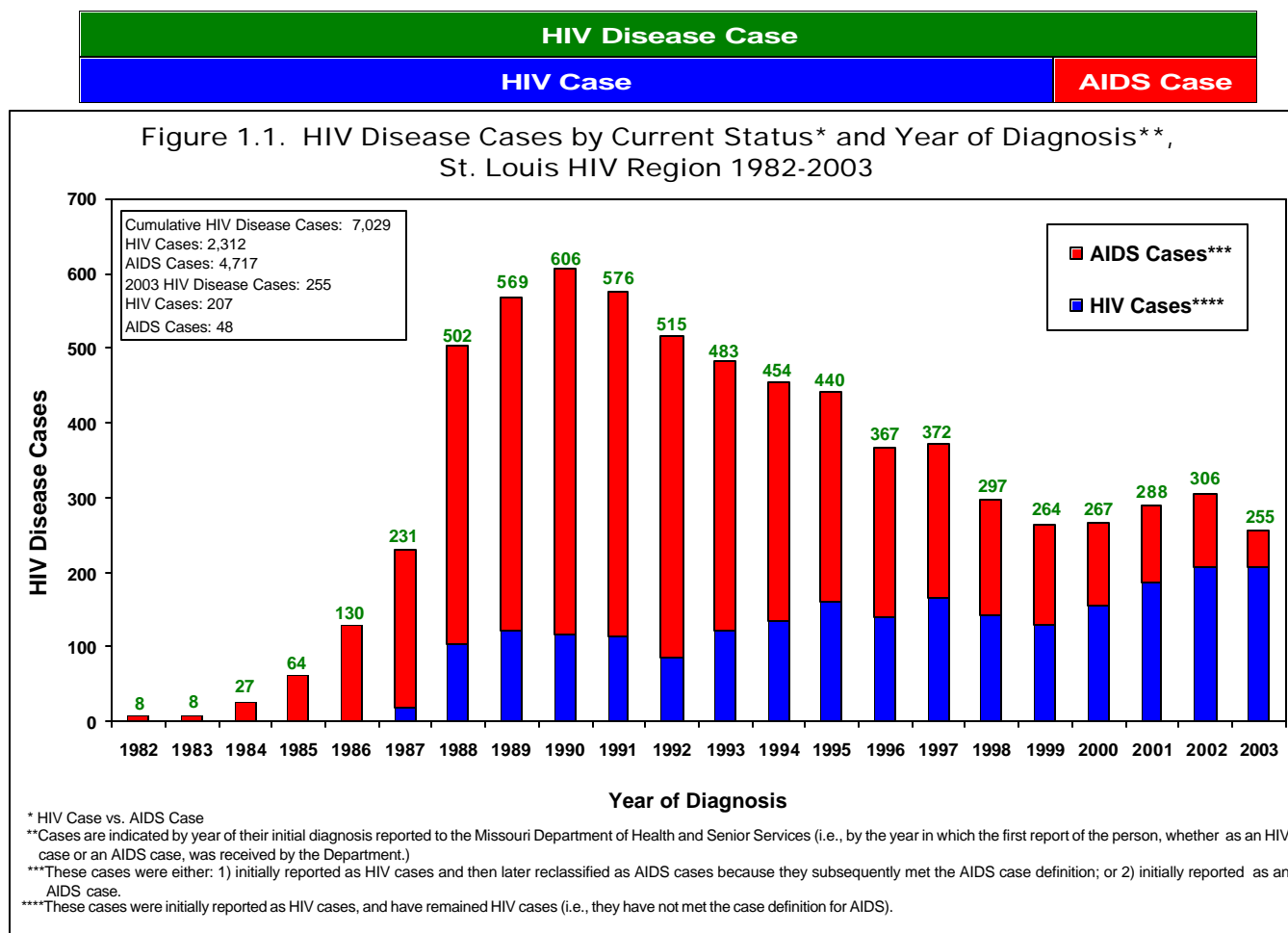
2000 Population Estimates for the St. Louis HIV Region

County	White		African American		American Indian		Asian/Pacific Is.		Hispanic		Total	
Franklin County	91,436	97.5%	882	0.9%	224	0.2%	272	0.3%	678	0.7%	93,807	100.0%
Jefferson County	193,102	97.5%	1,354	0.7%	577	0.3%	736	0.4%	2,002	1.0%	198,099	100.0%
Lincoln County	37,435	96.1%	677	1.7%	143	0.4%	79	0.2%	444	1.1%	38,944	100.0%
St. Charles County	268,756	94.7%	7,635	2.7%	657	0.2%	2,405	0.8%	4,176	1.5%	283,883	100.0%
St. Louis City	152,666	43.8%	178,266	51.2%	950	0.3%	6,985	2.0%	7,022	2.0%	348,189	100.0%
St. Louis County	780,830	76.8%	193,306	19.0%	1,717	0.2%	22,857	2.2%	14,577	1.4%	1,016,315	100.0%
Warren County	23,517	95.9%	476	1.9%	110	0.4%	63	0.3%	314	1.3%	24,525	100.0%
Region Totals	1,547,742	77.2%	382,596	19.1%	4,378	0.2%	33,397	1.7%	29,213	1.5%	2,003,762	100.0%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Magnitude and Impact of the Problem*

- Figure 1.1 depicts diagnosed HIV Disease cases by current status (HIV case vs. AIDS case) and year of diagnosis. From 1982 through 2003, a total of 7,029 HIV Disease cases have been diagnosed in residents of the St. Louis HIV Region. Of the 7,029 HIV Disease cases, 4,717 (67.1%) have met the case definition for AIDS and are categorized as AIDS cases and 2,312 (32.9%) have not met the case definition for AIDS, and are categorized as HIV cases**.
- In 2003, 255*** new HIV Disease cases were diagnosed and reported for the first time to public health officials. This was a decrease of 51 cases (16.7%) from the 306 new cases diagnosed in 2002****. Of the 255 newly diagnosed HIV Disease cases for 2003, 48 (18.8%) cases that were initially diagnosed in 2003 meet the case definition for AIDS and are categorized as AIDS cases. The remaining 207 (81.2%) cases that were initially diagnosed in 2003 had not met the case definition for AIDS, and were categorized as HIV cases. This was the same number of HIV cases diagnosed in 2002**** (207), resulting in no change between the two years.



* Data are presented in this section by date of diagnosis and date of report. The number of cases reported by date of diagnosis are adjusted to compensate for reporting delays. For a more detailed explanation of these issues see "What's New for 2003" in the "Guidelines for Interpreting the 2003 Epidemiologic Profiles of HIV Disease and STDs in Missouri" section of the profile.

** When reference is made to HIV cases diagnosed in 2003, this means HIV cases diagnosed during that year which remained HIV cases at the end of the year. Those HIV cases diagnosed in 2003, which later in the year became AIDS cases, are not included (instead they are included among the AIDS cases which progressed from HIV to AIDS in 2003).

***The number of cases for 2003 are adjusted for delayed reporting.

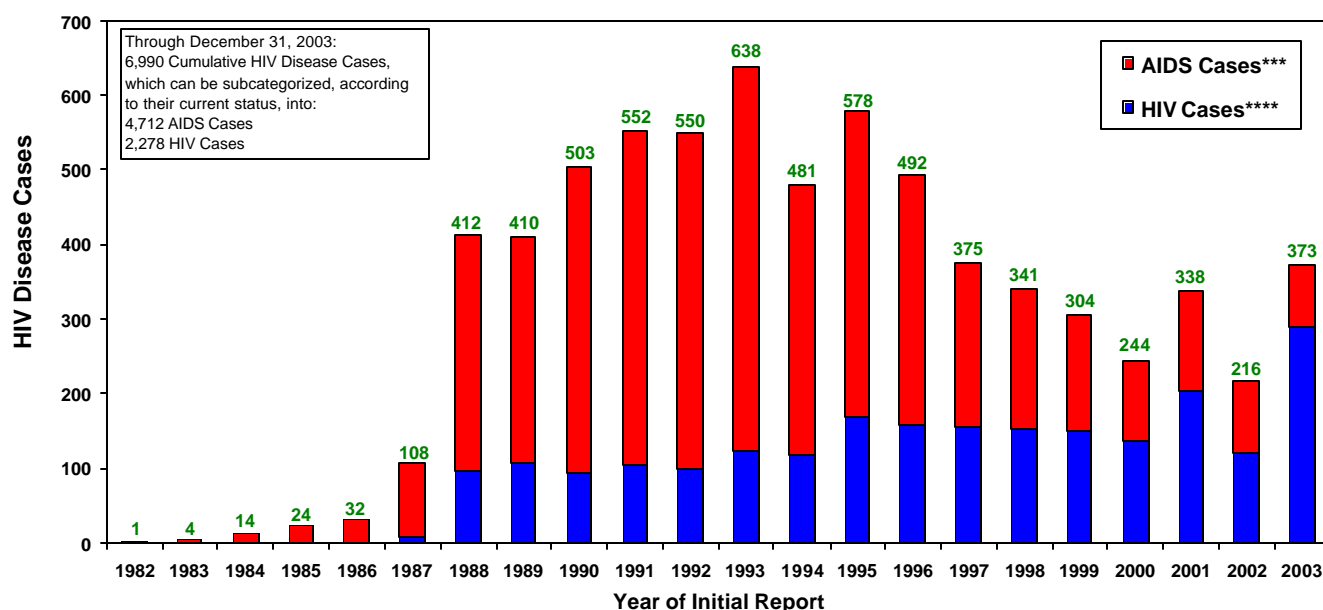
****2002 numbers were generated by date of diagnosis, but are not adjusted for delayed reporting.

HIV Disease Epi Profile Summary: St. Louis HIV Region

- Figure 1.2 indicates reported HIV Disease cases by current status (HIV case vs. AIDS case) and year of initial report (i.e., the year in which the first report of the person, whether as an HIV case or an AIDS case, was received). From 1982 through 2003, a total of 6,990 HIV Disease cases have been reported in residents of the St. Louis HIV Region. In 2003, 373 new HIV Disease cases were reported for the first time to public health officials. This was an increase of 157 cases (72.7%) from the 216 new cases reported in the previous year 2002.
- Of the 6,990 HIV Disease cases, 4,712 (67.4%) have met the case definition for AIDS and are categorized as AIDS cases; 2,437 (51.7%) of the 4,712 reported AIDS cases are known to have died, and 2,275 (48.3%) are living. In 2003, 201 AIDS cases were reported.
- Of the 6,990 reported HIV Disease cases, 2,278 (32.6%) have not met the case definition for AIDS, and are categorized as HIV cases; 288 HIV cases* were reported in 2003. This was a significant increase of 118.2% from the 132 cases reported in 2002.

HIV Disease Case	
HIV Case	AIDS Case

Figure 1.2. Reported HIV Disease Cases by Current Status* and Year of Initial Report**, St. Louis HIV Region 1982-2003



*HIV Cases vs. AIDS Cases

**Cases are indicated by year of their initial report to the Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services (i.e., by the year in which the first report of the person, whether as an HIV case or an AIDS case, was received by the Department.)

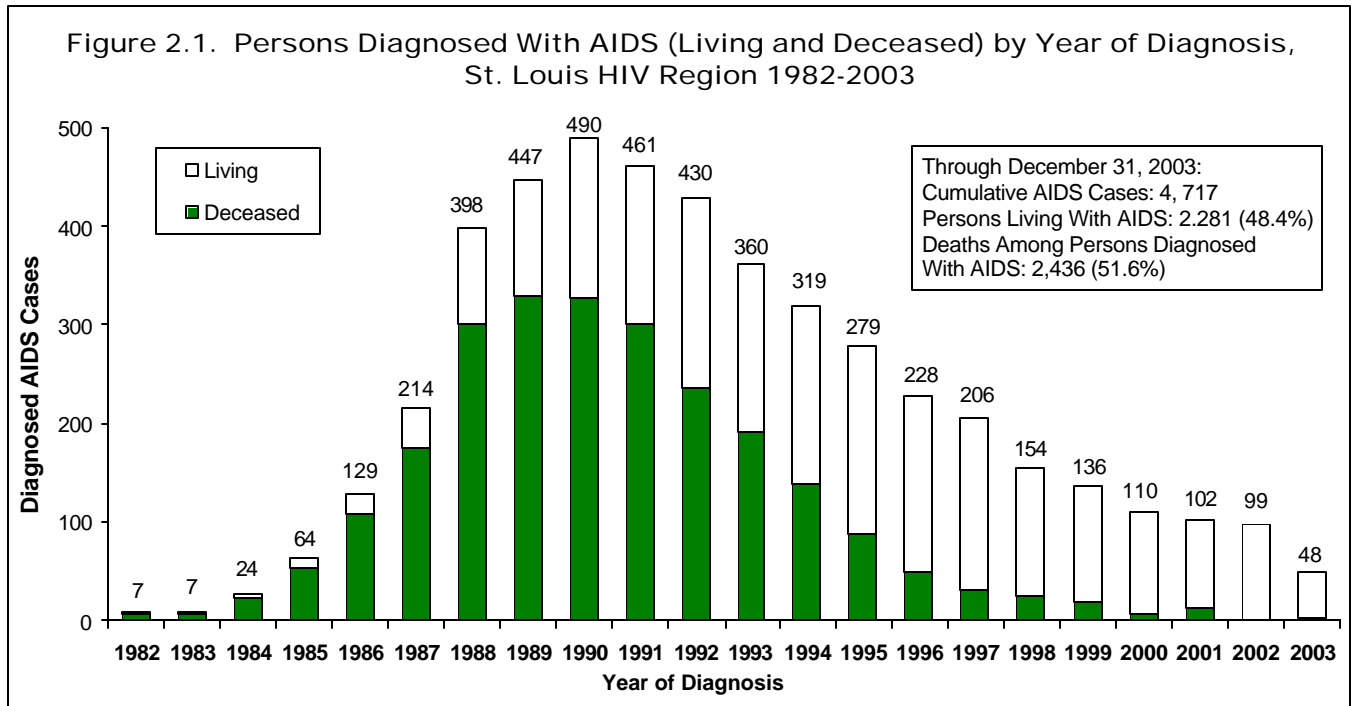
***These cases were either: 1) initially reported as HIV cases and then later reclassified as AIDS cases because they subsequently met the AIDS case definition; or 2) initially reported as an AIDS case.

****These cases were initially reported as HIV cases, and have remained HIV cases (i.e., they have not met the case definition for AIDS).

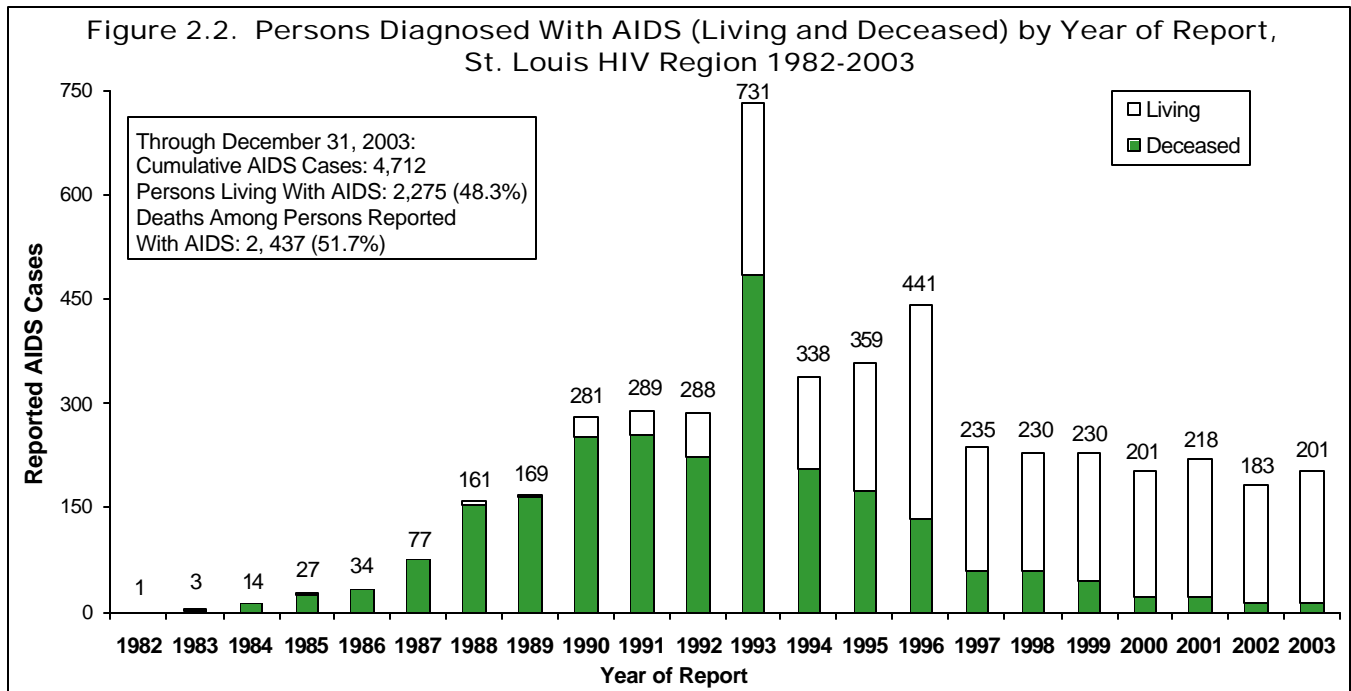
* When reference is made to HIV cases reported in 2003, this means HIV cases reported during that year which remained HIV cases at the end of the year. Those HIV cases reported in 2003, which later in the year became AIDS cases, are not included (instead they are included among the AIDS cases reported in 2003).

HIV Disease Epi Profile Summary: St. Louis HIV Region

- Figure 2.1 depicts persons (living and deceased) diagnosed with AIDS by year of diagnosis. Of the 4,717 cumulative cases, 2,436 (51.6%) cases are known to have died and 2,281 (48.4%) are living.
- In 2003*, 48 newly diagnosed AIDS cases were reported for the St. Louis HIV Region as compared to 99 newly diagnosed cases for 2002. This was a decrease of 51 cases, or 51.5%, between 2002 and 2003.



- Figure 2.2 depicts persons diagnosed with AIDS (living and deceased) by date of report, rather than date of diagnosis, as in Figure 2.1 above.



*The number of cases for 2003 are adjusted for delayed reporting.

HIV Disease Epi Profile Summary: St. Louis HIV Region

Who

- Table 1 describes the incidence (new cases) of HIV and AIDS for 2003 by gender and race/ethnicity, and is reported by date of diagnosis. This AIDS category has been separated by cases that were initially diagnosed in 2003, and AIDS cases that are a result of HIV cases that progressed to AIDS during 2003. The number of HIV Disease cases (255) is determined by adding the number of new HIV cases (207) and the number of AIDS cases initially diagnosed in 2003 (48).
- The number of new HIV cases diagnosed this year (207) was the same as last year (207). Of 207 HIV cases diagnosed in 2003, the incidence rate per 100,000 among males (16.4) was 3.5 times higher than the case rate for females (4.7), and 1.6 times higher than the regional case rate (10.3) for all populations. Of 48 new AIDS cases diagnosed in 2003, the incidence case rate for males (4.3) was 6.1 times higher than the case rate for females (0.7) and 1.8 times higher than the regional case rate (2.4) for all populations. Males with HIV progressed to AIDS at a case rate (6.1) 3.2 times higher than females (1.9) and 1.6 times higher than the regional case rate (3.9) for all populations.
- Among racial/ethnic groups, Blacks were disproportionately represented in the HIV/AIDS epidemic. Blacks comprised 19.1% of the population in the St. Louis HIV Region, the rate of HIV incidence per 100,000 population (33.6) among the Black population was 7.3 times higher than the case rate for Whites (4.6) and 3.3 times higher than the regional case rate (10.3). The AIDS incidence (initial diagnosis) rate for Blacks per 100,000 population in 2003 was 7.4, or 6.2 times higher than the case rate for Whites (1.2) and 3.1 times higher than the regional case rate (2.4). Blacks with HIV progressed to AIDS at a case rate (14.7) 10.5 times higher than Whites (1.4) and 3.8 times higher than the regional case rate (3.9) for all populations. For overall HIV Disease incidence, the case rate for Blacks (41.0) was 7.0 times higher than the case rate for Whites (5.9) and 3.2 times higher than the regional case rate (12.7) for all populations.
- The HIV incidence rate for Black males in the St. Louis HIV Region was 49.8, 5.7 times higher than the case rate for White males (8.7) and 3.0 times higher than the regional case rate (16.4) for all males. The AIDS incidence (initial diagnosis) rate for Black males (12.7) was 5.3 times higher than the case rate for White males (2.4) and 3.0 times higher than the regional case rate (4.3) for all males. Black males with HIV progressed to AIDS at a case rate (20.8) 6.9 times higher than White males (3.0) and 3.4 times higher than the regional case rate (6.1) for all males. For overall HIV Disease incidence, the case rate for Black males (62.5) was 5.6 times higher than the case rate for White males (11.2) and 3.0 times higher than the regional case rate (20.7) for all males.
- Among females in the St. Louis HIV Region, the 2003 HIV incidence rate for Black females was 20.2, which was 25.3 times higher than the case rate for White females (0.8) and 4.3 times higher than the regional case rate (4.7) for all females. The AIDS incidence (initial diagnosis) rate for Black females was 2.9, or 29.0 times higher than the case rate for White females (0.1) and 4.1 times higher than the regional case rate (0.7) for all females. All cases of HIV that progressed to AIDS among females in the St. Louis HIV Region were among Blacks, with a case rate of 9.6. This was 5.1 times higher than the case rate for all women in the St. Louis HIV Region (1.9). For overall HIV Disease incidence, the case rate for Black females (23.1) was 25.7 times higher than the case rate for White females (0.9) and 4.3 times higher than the regional case rate (5.4) for all females.
- The low number of cases diagnosed among other racial/ethnic groups, and limitations of the HIV/AIDS Reporting System (HARS) tracking minority groups, made reliable descriptions of the HIV epidemic for other racial/ethnic groups problematic.

Table 1. Diagnosed HIV, AIDS, and HIV Disease Cases by Gender and Race/Ethnicity, St. Louis HIV Region 2003*

	<u>HIV Cases**</u>			<u>AIDS Initial Diagnosis***</u>			<u>Progression to AIDS****</u>			<u>HIV Disease*****</u>		
	Number	%	Rate	Number	%	Rate	Number	%	Rate	Number	%	Rate
Male	158	76.3%	16.4	41	85.4%	4.3	59	74.7%	6.1	199	78.0%	20.7
Female	49	23.7%	4.7	7	14.6%	0.7	20	25.3%	1.9	56	22.0%	5.4
Totals	207	100.0%	10.3	48	100.0%	2.4	79	100.0%	3.9	255	100.0%	12.7
White	71	34.3%	4.6	19	39.6%	1.2	22	27.8%	1.4	90	35.3%	5.9
Black	128	61.8%	33.6	28	58.3%	7.3	56	70.9%	14.7	156	61.2%	41.0
Hispanic	3	1.4%	10.3	0	0.0%	0.0	1	1.3%	3.4	3	1.2%	10.3
Asian	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0
Am Ind	1	0.5%	24.9	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	1	0.4%	24.9
Unknown	4	1.9%	15.6	1	2.1%	3.9	0	0.0%	0.0	5	2.0%	19.5
Totals	207	99.9%	10.3	48	100.0%	2.4	79	100.0%	3.9	255	100.1%	12.7
White Male	65	41.1%	8.7	18	43.9%	2.4	22	37.3%	3.0	83	41.7%	11.2
Black Male	86	54.4%	49.8	22	53.7%	12.7	36	61.0%	20.8	108	54.3%	62.5
Hispanic Male	3	1.9%	19.9	0	0.0%	0.0	1	1.7%	6.6	3	1.5%	19.9
Asian Male	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0
Am Ind Male	1	0.6%	49.4	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	1	0.5%	49.4
Unknown	3	1.9%	24.0	1	2.4%	8.0	0	0.0%	0.0	4	2.0%	32.0
Totals	158	99.9%	16.4	41	100.0%	4.3	59	100.0%	6.1	199	100.0%	20.7
White female	6	12.2%	0.8	1	14.3%	0.1	0	0.0%	0.0	7	12.5%	0.9
Black female	42	85.7%	20.2	6	85.7%	2.9	20	100.0%	9.6	48	85.7%	23.1
Hispanic female	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0
Asian female	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0
Am Ind female	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0
Unknown	1	2.0%	7.6	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	1	1.8%	7.6
Totals	49	99.9%	4.7	7	100.0%	0.7	20	100.0%	1.9	56	100.0%	5.4

* All numbers have been adjusted to compensate for delayed reporting. Rates are per 100,000 population. Population based on 2000 U.S. Census Bureau data.

** HIV Cases diagnosed during 2003 which remained HIV cases at the end of the year.

*** AIDS Cases initially diagnosed in 2003.

**** Cases initially diagnosed prior to 2003, but progressed to AIDS in 2003.

***** The sum of newly diagnosed HIV cases and newly diagnosed AIDS cases. Does not include cases which progressed to AIDS in 2003.

HIV Disease Epi Profile Summary: St. Louis HIV Region

- Table 2 describes HIV and AIDS cases by adjusted exposure category. Those cases currently classified as "Other/Unknown Adult", many of which are still under investigation, have been assigned to a specific exposure category (i.e., MSM, MSM/IDU, IDU, heterosexual contact) in order to more clearly depict trends in reported HIV/AIDS cases. The proportion of these cases assigned to a given exposure category is based on past experience with Other/Unknown Adult cases whose exposure risk has been determined following investigation.
- Of 287 adult/adolescent HIV cases reported in 2003: 173 (60.3%) were in men who have sex with men (MSM); 1 (0.3%) in MSM/IDUs; 14 (4.9%) in injecting drug users (IDUs); and 99 (34.5%) in heterosexual contacts.
- The cumulative numbers reported for HIV cases in this region indicate a total of 2,260 cases, with 1,477 (65.4%) among MSMs, 559 (24.7%) among heterosexual contacts, and 140 (6.2%) among IDUs.
- Of 201 adult/adolescent AIDS cases reported in 2003: 128 (63.7%) were in MSM; 5 (2.5%) in MSM/IDUs; 9 (4.5%) in IDUs; 57 (28.4%) in heterosexual contacts; and 2 (1%) with hemophilia/coagulation disorder.
- The cumulative numbers reported for AIDS cases in this region indicate a total of 4,675 cases, with 3,420 (73.2%) among MSMs, 559 (12%) among heterosexual contacts, and 326 (7%) among IDUs.
- Cumulatively, a total of 18 perinatal HIV cases and 37 perinatal AIDS cases have been reported; in 2003, one perinatal HIV case and no perinatal AIDS cases were reported. (Perinatal cases are the result of HIV transmission from an infected mother to her infant before or at the time of birth, or through breast-feeding.)

Table 2. HIV and AIDS Cases by Adjusted Exposure Category*, St. Louis HIV Region
Reported 2003 and Cumulative Through December 2003

Exposure Category	HIV Cases				AIDS Cases			
	Reported 2003		Cumulative		Reported 2003		Cumulative	
	Case	%**	Case	%**	Case	%**	Case	%**
Adult/Adolescent								
Men Who Have Sex With Men	173	(60.3%)	1,477	(65.4%)	128	(63.7%)	3,420	(73.2%)
Men Who Have Sex With Men & Inject Drugs	1	(0.3%)	68	(3.0%)	5	(2.5%)	272	(5.8%)
Injecting Drug Use	14	(4.9%)	140	(6.2%)	9	(4.5%)	326	(7.0%)
Heterosexual Contact	99	(34.5%)	559	(24.7%)	57	(28.4%)	559	(12.0%)
Hemophilia/Coagulation Disorder	0	(0.0%)	11	(0.5%)	2	(1.0%)	61	(1.3%)
Blood Transfusion or Tissue Recipient ...	0	(0.0%)	5	(0.2%)	0	(0.0%)	37	(0.8%)
Risk Not Specified	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---
Adult/Adolescent Subtotal	287	(100.0%)	2,260	(100.0%)	201	(100.0%)	4,675	(100.0%)
Perinatal Subtotal	1		18		0		37	
Total	288		2,278		201		4,712	

*Cases currently classified as "Other/Unknown Adult," many of which are still under investigation, have been assigned to a specific exposure category in order to more clearly depict trends in reported HIV/AIDS cases. The proportion of Other/Unknown Adult cases assigned to a given exposure category is based on past experience with Other/Unknown Adult cases whose exposure risk has been determined following investigation. Such experience indicates that almost all Other/Unknown Adult cases whose exposure risk is eventually determined will be placed in one of four exposure categories: men who have sex with men, men who have sex with men and inject drugs, injecting drug use, or heterosexual contact.

**Percentages are calculated using Adult/Adolescent subtotals.

Where

- Table 3 indicates HIV and AIDS cases and rates by selected areas within the St. Louis HIV Region by date of diagnosis for 2003 and cumulative through December 2003.
- There were a total of 207 HIV cases diagnosed in this region during 2003, with a case rate of 10.3. Cumulatively, 2,312 HIV cases have been diagnosed in the region with a case rate of 115.4. There were a total of 48 AIDS cases diagnosed in this region during 2003, with a case rate of 2.4. Cumulatively, 4,720 AIDS cases have been diagnosed in the region with a case rate of 235.6.
- The majority of HIV cases, 158 (76.3%), were in St. Louis City, with a case rate of 45.4. Cumulatively, the proportion of cases for St. Louis City was also the largest, with 1,480 cases, equaling 64% of the total cases and a case rate of 425.1. Cumulatively, the case rate for St. Louis City (425.1) is 6.3 times higher than the case rate in St. Louis County and 3.7 times higher than the case rate for the region (115.4).
- The majority of AIDS cases, 29 (60.4%), were also in St. Louis City, with a case rate of 8.3. Cumulatively, the proportion of cases for St. Louis City was also the largest, with 2,844 cases, equaling 60.3% of the total cases and a case rate of 816.8. Cumulatively, the AIDS case rate for St. Louis City (816.8) was 5.5 times higher than the case rate for St. Louis County (149.4) and 3.5 times higher than the case rate for the region (235.6).

Table 3. HIV and AIDS Cases and Rates by Geographic Area, St. Louis HIV Region Diagnosed 2003* and Cumulative Through December 2003

Geographic Area	HIV Cases						AIDS Cases					
	Diagnosed 2003**			Cumulative			Diagnosed 2003			Cumulative		
	Cases	%	Rate***	Cases	%#	Rate***	Cases	%	Rate***	Cases	%#	Rate***
Location												
St. Louis City†	158	76.3%	45.4	1,480	64.0%	425.1	29	60.4%	8.3	2,844	60.3%	816.8
St. Louis County†	42	20.3%	4.1	683	29.5%	67.2	14	29.2%	1.4	1,518	32.2%	149.4
St. Charles County†	--	--	--	75	3.2%	26.4	1	2.1%	0.4	165	3.5%	58.1
Remainder of Region†	--	--	--	74	3.2%	20.8	4	8.3%	1.1	193	4.1%	54.3
St. Louis HIV Region†	207	100.0%	10.3	2,312	99.9%	115.4	48	100.0%	2.4	4,720	100.1%	235.6

*2003 Numbers are adjusted for delayed reporting.

**HIV cases reported during 2003 which remained HIV cases at the end of that year.

***Per 100,000 population.

#Total percentages do not equal 100 due to rounding.

†Does not include persons living in correctional facilities at the time of diagnosis.

- Table 4 summarizes numbers and rates of HIV Disease cases diagnosed in 2003 by race/ethnicity and selected geographic areas within the St. Louis HIV Region. The highest HIV case rates and largest numbers of diagnosed cases were from St. Louis City. For HIV cases diagnosed in 2003, the rate for cases diagnosed in St. Louis City (45.4) was approximately 11.1 times higher than the case rate for St. Louis County (4.1) and 4.4 times higher than the case rate for the region (10.3).
- Of the 158 HIV cases diagnosed in St. Louis City in 2003, 65.2% were among Blacks and 31.6% were among Whites. The case rate for Blacks (57.8) was 1.8 times higher than the case rate for Whites (32.8). Of the 42 HIV cases diagnosed in St. Louis County in 2003, 59.5% were among Blacks and 31% were among Whites. The case rate for Blacks (12.9) was 7.6 times higher than the case rate for Whites (1.7).

Table 4. Diagnosed HIV Cases and Rates by Race/Ethnicity and Geographic Area, St. Louis HIV Region 2003*

Area	White, Non-Hispanic			Black, Non-Hispanic			Hispanic			Total		
	Cases	%	Rate**	Cases	%	Rate**	Cases	%	Rate**	Cases	%	Rate**
St. Louis City†	50	31.6%	32.8	103	65.2%	57.8	1	0.6%	14.2	158	100.0%	45.4
St. Louis County†	13	31.0%	1.7	25	59.5%	12.9	2	4.8%	13.7	42	100.0%	4.1
St. Louis HIV Region***	71	34.3%	4.6	128	61.8%	33.6	3	1.4%	10.3	207	100.0%	10.3

*Numbers are adjusted for delayed reporting.

**Per 100,000 population.

***Totals include cases not shown in columns.

†Does not include persons living in correctional facilities at the time of diagnosis.

Note: Row percentages are shown.

HIV Disease Epi Profile Summary: St. Louis HIV Region

- Table 5 summarizes numbers and rates of AIDS cases diagnosed in 2003 by race/ethnicity and selected geographic areas within the St. Louis HIV Region. The highest AIDS case rates and largest numbers of diagnosed cases were also from St. Louis City. The case rate for cases diagnosed in 2003 for St. Louis City (8.3) was 5.9 times higher than the rate for St. Louis County (1.4) and 3.5 times higher than the case rate for the region (2.4).

Table 5. Diagnosed AIDS Cases and Rates by Race/Ethnicity and Geographic Area, St. Louis Region 2003*												
Area	White, Non-Hispanic			Black, Non-Hispanic			Hispanic			Total		
	Cases	%	Rate**	Cases	%	Rate**	Cases	%	Rate**	Cases	%	Rate**
St. Louis City†	12	41.4%	7.9	16	55.2%	9.0	0	0.0%	0.0	29	100.0%	8.3
St. Louis County†	3	21.4%	0.4	11	78.6%	5.7	0	0.0%	0.0	14	100.0%	1.4
St. Charles County†	1	100.0%	0.4	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	1	100.0%	0.4
Remainder of Region†	3	75.0%	0.9	1	25.0%	29.5	0	0.0%	0.0	4	100.0%	1.1
St. Louis HIV Region	19	39.6%	1.2	28	58.3%	7.4	0	0.0%	0.0	48	100.0%	2.4
*Numbers are adjusted for delayed reporting.												
**Per 100,000 population.												
†Does not include persons living in correctional facilities at the time of diagnosis.												
Note: Row percentages are shown.												

HIV Disease Epi Profile Summary: St. Louis HIV Region

- Tables 6, 7, and 8 provide information on AIDS cases in the five Illinois counties that are part of the St. Louis Metropolitan area. These data are provided at the request of the St. Louis Region community planning groups. It provides a more comprehensive description of the impact of the epidemic in the St. Louis metropolitan statistical area (MSA). This information is also used for preparing grant applications and for program planning.

**Table 6. AIDS Cases By County
Illinois: Five Counties* in St. Louis Area
Cumulative Through December 2003**

COUNTY	AIDS CASES CUMULATIVE	
CLINTON	64	10.2%
JERSEY	6	1.0%
MADISON	188	30.1%
MONROE	10	1.6%
ST. CLAIR	357	57.1%
TOTAL	625	100.0%

*Clinton, Jersey, Madison, Monroe, and St. Clair Counties.

**Table 7: AIDS Cases By Exposure Category
Illinois: Five Counties* in St. Louis Area
Cumulative Through December 2003**

EXPOSURE CATEGORY	AIDS CASES CUMULATIVE	
ADULT/ADOLESCENT		
MEN WHO HAVE SEX WITH MEN	370	60.0%
MEN WHO HAVE SEX WITH MEN & INJECT DRUGS	29	4.7%
INJECTING DRUG USE	84	13.6%
HETEROSEXUAL CONTACT	55	8.9%
HEMOPHILIA/BLOOD TRANSFUSION	29	4.7%
RISK NOT SPECIFIED	50	8.1%
ADULT/ADOLESCENT SUBTOTAL	617	100.0%
PEDIATRIC (<13 YEARS OLD)		
MOTHER WITH/AT RISK OF HIV INFECTION	5	62.5%
OTHER/UNKNOWN	3	37.5%
PEDIATRIC SUBTOTAL	8	100.0%
TOTAL	625	

*Clinton, Jersey, Madison, Monroe, and St. Clair Counties.

**Table 8. AIDS Cases By Gender
Race/Ethnicity, and Age Group
Illinois: Five Counties* in St. Louis Area
Cumulative Through December 2003**

	AIDS CASES CUMULATIVE	
GENDER		
MALES	558	89.3%
FEMALES	67	10.7%
RACE/ETHNICITY		
WHITE	322	51.5%
BLACK	287	45.9%
HISPANIC	14	2.2%
OTHER/UNKNOWN	2	0.3%
AGE GROUP		
<13	8	1.3%
13-19	11	1.7%
20-29	119	19.0%
30-39	279	44.6%
40-49	154	24.6%
>49	54	8.4%
TOTAL	625	

*Clinton, Jersey, Madison, Monroe, and St. Clair Counties.

HIV Disease Epi Profile Summary: St. Louis HIV Region

- Figures 3 and 4 show reported HIV and AIDS cases for St. Louis City and County by zip code area.

Figure 3. Reported HIV Cases by Zip Code Area, St. Louis City and St. Louis County, Cumulative Through December 2003

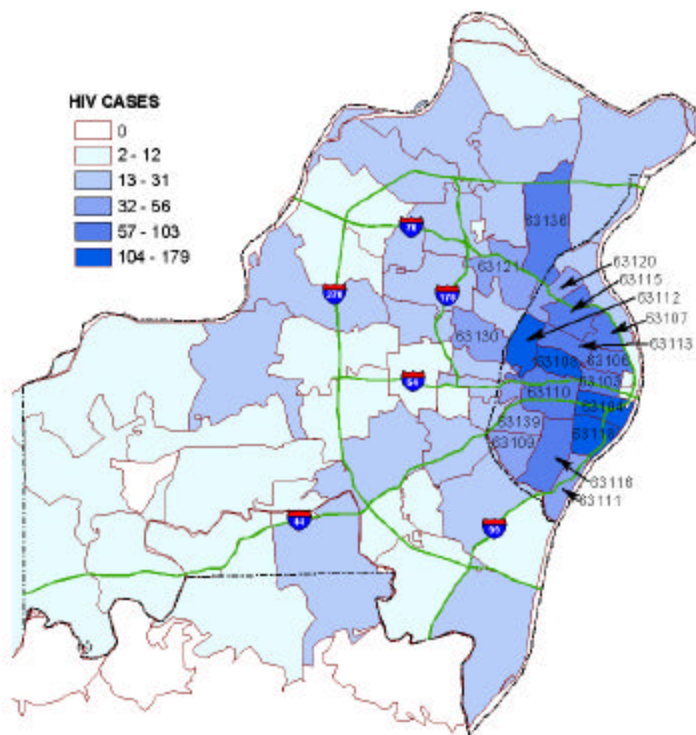
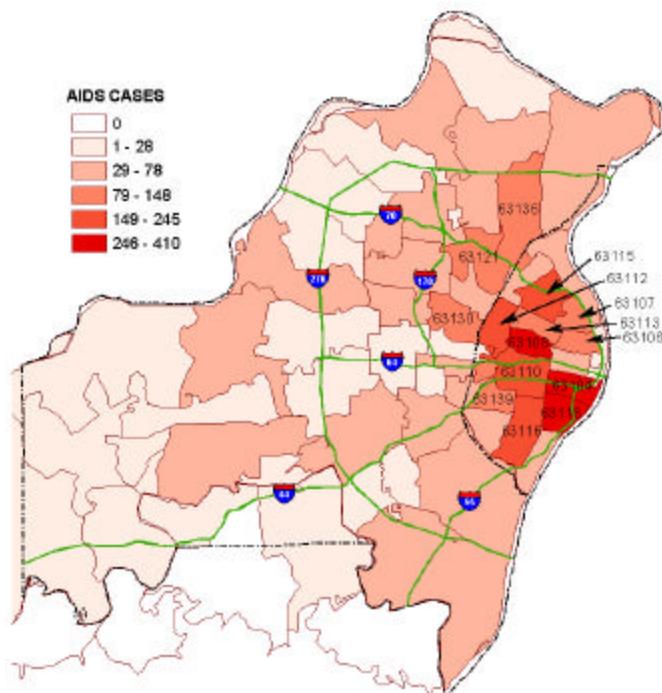
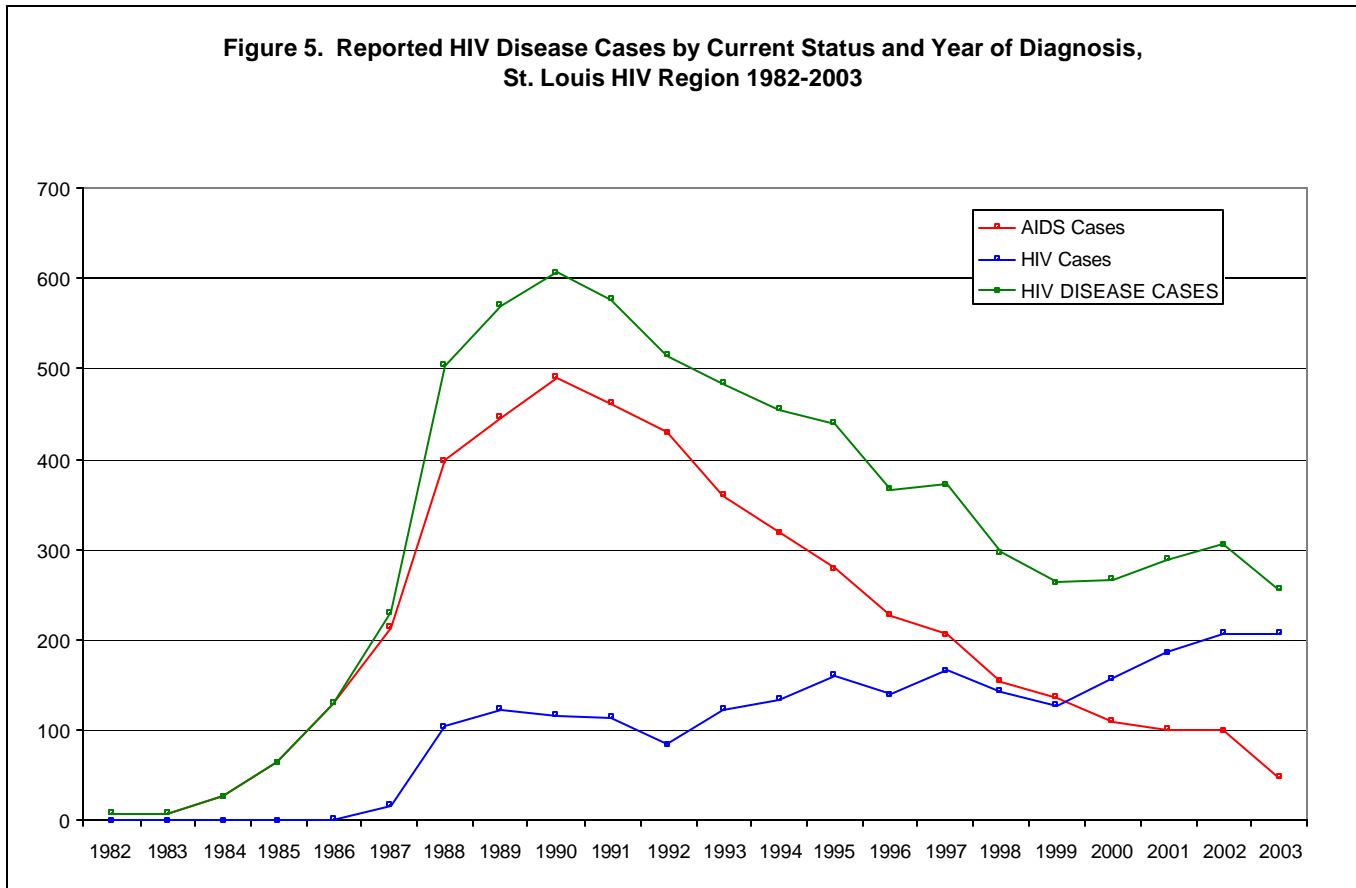


Figure 4. Reported AIDS Cases by Zip Code Area, St. Louis City and St. Louis County, Cumulative Through December 2003



Trends

- Figure 5 depicts HIV Disease cases by current status and year of diagnosis for the St. Louis HIV Region. The total number of HIV Disease cases has, on the average, continued a downward trend since its peak in 1990 until 1999. From 1999 through 2002, the number was rising each year, but decreased in 2003.
- The number of diagnosed HIV cases increased dramatically from 1986 to 1988 and has increased gradually since then, while the number of diagnosed AIDS cases peaked in 1990, and have been declining since then. The numbers of cases for HIV and AIDS were approximately the same for the first time in the history of the epidemic from 1998 to 1999, with the number of HIV cases increasing in 2000, and continuing to do so through 2002.
- The 207* HIV cases diagnosed in this region in 2003 was the same number of cases diagnosed in 2002.
- The 48* AIDS cases diagnosed in Missouri residents in 2003 represents a 51.5% decrease from the 99 cases diagnosed in 2002.



*Numbers of cases for 2003 are adjusted for reporting delays.

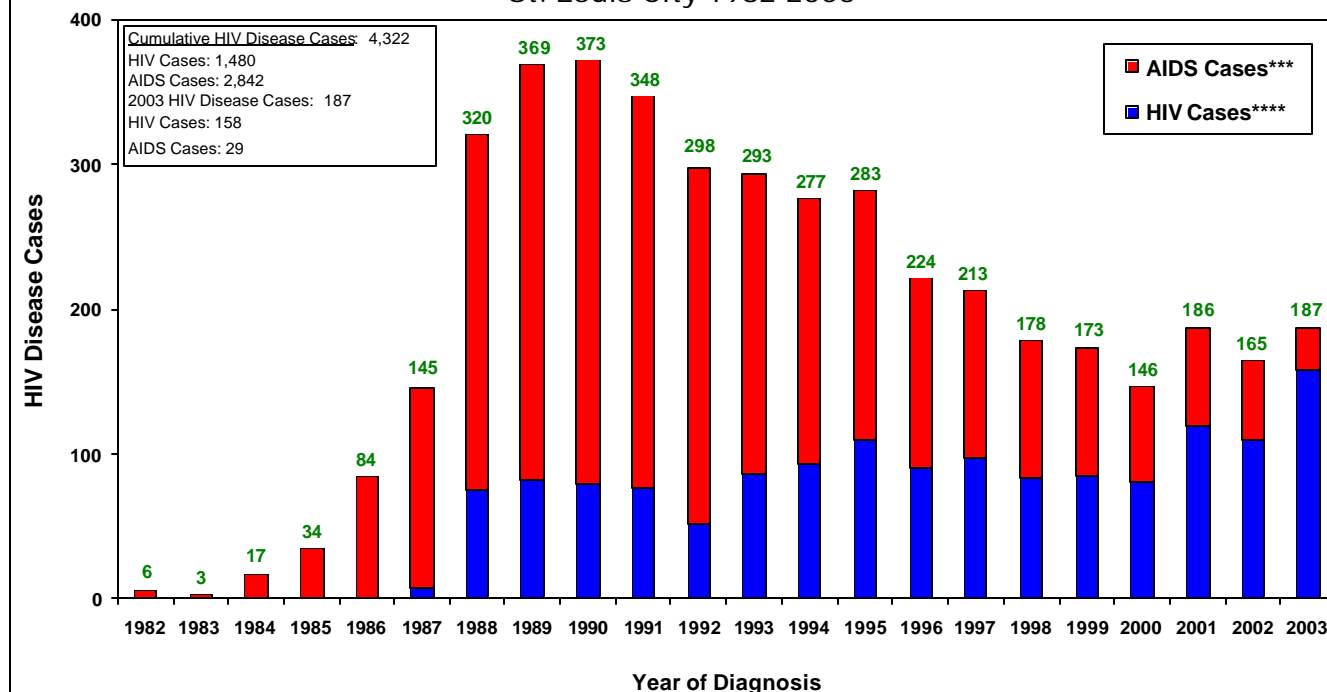
HIV Disease Epi Profile Summary: St. Louis HIV Region

St. Louis City*

- Figure 6.1 depicts reported HIV Disease cases by current status (HIV case vs. AIDS case) and year of initial diagnosis. From 1982 through 2003, a total of 4,322 HIV Disease cases have been diagnosed in residents in St. Louis City. Of the 4,322 HIV Disease cases, 2,842 (65.8%) have met the case definition for AIDS and are categorized as AIDS cases and 1,480 (34.2%) have not met the case definition for AIDS, and are categorized as HIV cases**.
- In 2003, 187*** new HIV Disease cases were diagnosed and reported for the first time to public health officials. This is an increase of 22 cases (13.3%) from the 165 new cases diagnosed in 2002****. Of the 187 newly diagnosed HIV Disease cases for 2003, 29 (15.5%) cases that were initially diagnosed in 2003 meet the case definition for AIDS and are categorized as AIDS cases. The remaining 158 (84.5%) cases that were initially diagnosed in 2003 have not met the case definition for AIDS, and are categorized as HIV cases. This is an increase of 49 (45%) over HIV cases diagnosed in 2002**** (109).

HIV Disease Case	
HIV Case	AIDS Case

Figure 6.1. HIV Disease Cases by Current Status* and Year of Diagnosis**, St. Louis City 1982-2003



*HIV Cases vs. AIDS Cases

**Cases are indicated by year of their initial diagnosis to the Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services (i.e., by the year in which the first report of the person, whether as an HIV case or an AIDS case, was received by the Department.)

***These cases were either: 1) initially reported as HIV cases and then later reclassified as AIDS cases because they had subsequently met the AIDS case definition; or 2) initially reported as an AIDS case.

****These cases were initially reported as HIV cases, and have not progressed to AIDS.

* Data are presented in this section by date of diagnosis and date of report. The number of cases reported by date of diagnosis are adjusted to compensate for reporting delays. For a more detailed explanation of these issues see "What's New for 2003" in the "Guidelines for Interpreting the 2003 Epidemiologic Profiles of HIV Disease and STDs in Missouri" section of the profile.

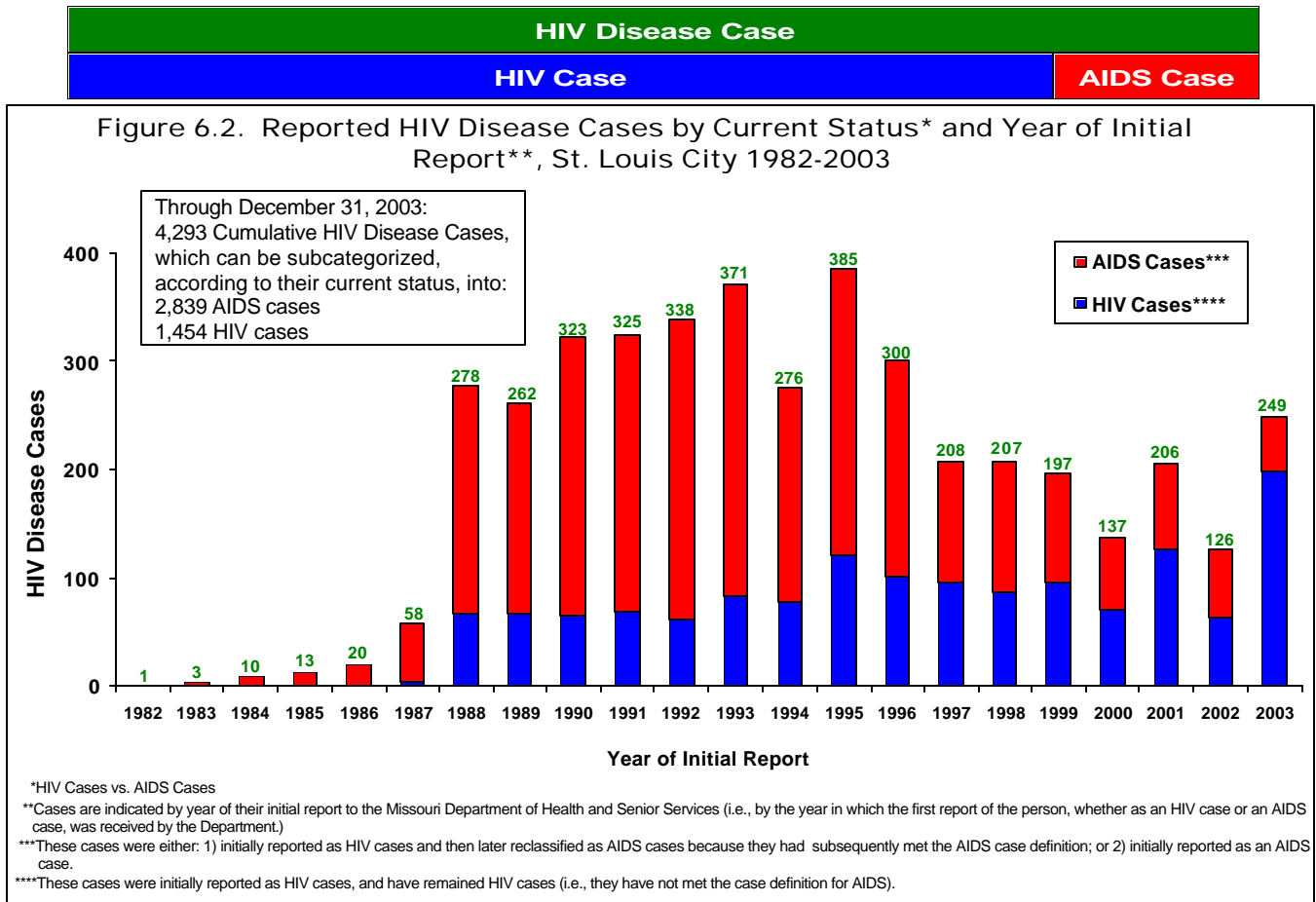
** When reference is made to HIV cases diagnosed in 2003, this means HIV cases diagnosed during that year which remained HIV cases at the end of the year. Those HIV cases diagnosed in 2003, which later in the year became AIDS cases, are not included (instead they are included among the AIDS cases which progressed from HIV to AIDS in 2003).

***The number of cases for 2003 are adjusted for delayed reporting.

****2002 numbers were generated by date of diagnosis, but are not adjusted for delayed reporting.

HIV Disease Epi Profile Summary: St. Louis HIV Region

- Figure 6.2 depicts reported HIV Disease cases by current status (HIV case vs. AIDS case) and year of initial report. Numbers for 2003 are not adjusted for delayed reporting.



HIV Disease Epi Profile Summary: St. Louis HIV Region

- Table 9 depicts the incidence (new cases) of HIV and AIDS for 2003 by gender and race/ethnicity and reported by date of diagnosis. This AIDS category has been separated to indicate the cases initially diagnosed in 2003 from the AIDS cases that are a result of HIV cases that progressed to AIDS during 2003. The number of HIV Disease cases (187) is determined by adding the number of new HIV cases (158) and the number of AIDS cases initially diagnosed in 2003 (29).
- The number of new HIV cases diagnosed this year (158) versus 2002 (109) represents a 45% increase. Of the HIV cases diagnosed in 2003, the incidence rate per 100,000 population among males (74.6) was 3.8 times higher than the case rate for females (19.5) and 1.6 times higher than the city case rate (45.4) for all populations.
- Of the new AIDS cases diagnosed in 2003, the incidence rate for males (14.7) was 5.4 times higher than females (2.7) and 1.8 times higher than the city case rate (8.3) for all populations. Males with HIV progressed to AIDS at a case rate (27.5) 3.2 times higher than the case rate for females (8.7) and 1.6 times that of the city case rate for all populations (17.5). The HIV Disease rate for males (89.3) was four times higher than that of females (22.2), and 1.7 times higher than the city case rate for all populations (53.7).
- Among racial/ethnic groups, the rate of HIV incidence per 100,000 population among the Black population (57.8) was 1.8 times that of Whites (32.8) and 1.3 times that of the city case rate (45.4) for all populations. The AIDS incidence (initial diagnoses) rate for Blacks per 100,000 population in 2003 was 9.0, while the case rate for Whites was 7.9 and the city case rate was 8.3. Blacks with HIV progressed to AIDS at a rate of 26.4 per 100,000 population versus 8.5 for Whites and 17.5 for the city case rate. For overall HIV Disease incidence, the case rate for Blacks (66.8) was 1.7 times higher than for Whites (40.6) and 1.2 times higher than the city case rate (53.7) for all populations.
- The low number of cases diagnosed among Hispanics and limitations of the HIV/AIDS Reporting System (HARS) tracking minority groups make comparisons between Hispanics and other racial/ethnic groups problematic.

Table 9. Diagnosed HIV, AIDS, and HIV Disease Cases by Gender and Race/Ethnicity, St. Louis City 2003*

	<u>HIV Cases**</u>			<u>AIDS Initial Diagnosis**</u>			<u>Progression to AIDS****</u>			<u>HIV Disease*****</u>		
	Number	%	Rate	Number	%	Rate	Number	%	Rate	Number	%	Rate
Male	122	77.2%	74.6	24	82.8%	14.7	45	73.8%	27.5	146	78.1%	89.3
Female	36	22.8%	19.5	5	17.2%	2.7	16	26.2%	8.7	41	21.9%	22.2
Totals	158	100.0%	45.4	29	100.0%	8.3	61	100.0%	17.5	187	100.0%	53.7
White	50	31.6%	32.8	12	41.4%	7.9	13	21.3%	8.5	62	33.2%	40.6
Black	103	65.2%	57.8	16	55.2%	9.0	47	77.0%	26.4	119	63.6%	66.8
Hispanic	1	0.6%	14.2	0	0.0%	0.0	1	1.6%	14.2	1	0.5%	14.2
Asian	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0
Am Ind	1	0.6%	105.3	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	1	0.5%	105.3
Unknown	3	1.9%	130.4	1	3.4%	43.5	0	0.0%	0.0	4	2.1%	173.9
Totals	158	99.9%	45.4	29	100.0%	8.3	61	99.9%	17.5	187	99.9%	53.7

* All numbers have been adjusted to compensate for delayed reporting. Rates are per 100,000 population. Population based on 2000 U.S. Census Bureau data.

** HIV Cases diagnosed during 2003 which remained HIV cases at the end of the year.

*** AIDS Cases initially diagnosed in 2003.

**** Cases initially diagnosed prior to 2003, but progressed to AIDS in 2003.

***** The sum of newly diagnosed HIV cases and newly diagnosed AIDS cases. Does not include cases which progressed to AIDS in 2003.

HIV Disease Epi Profile Summary: St. Louis HIV Region

- Table 10 depicts HIV and AIDS cases by adjusted exposure category. Those cases currently classified as "Other/Unknown Adult", many of which are still under investigation, have been assigned to a specific exposure category (i.e., MSM, MSM/IDU, IDU, heterosexual contact) in order to more clearly depict trends in reported HIV/AIDS cases. The proportion of these cases assigned to a given exposure category is based on past experience with Other/Unknown Adult cases whose exposure risk has been determined following investigation.
- Of the 199 HIV cases reported in St. Louis City for 2003, 112 (56.3%) were in men who have sex with men (MSM), 73 (36.7%) were in heterosexual contacts, and 12 (6%) were in IDUs.
- The cumulative numbers reported for HIV cases in St. Louis City indicate a total of 1,454 cases, with 946 (65.1%) among MSMs, 341 (23.5%) among heterosexual contacts, and 99 (6.8%) among IDUs.
- Of the 144 AIDS cases reported in 2003, 86 (59.7%) were in MSM, 45 (31.3%) were in heterosexual contacts, and 7 (4.9%) were in IDUs.
- The cumulative numbers reported for AIDS cases in St. Louis City indicate a total of 2,839 cases, with 2,069 (72.9%) among MSMs, 323 (11.4%) among heterosexual contacts, 201 (7.1%) among IDUs, and 198 (7%) among MSM/IDUs.
- There was one perinatal HIV case and no perinatal AIDS cases reported in 2003.

Table 10. Reported HIV and AIDS Cases by Gender, Race/Ethnicity, and Adjusted Exposure Category*, St. Louis City, Reported 2003 and Cumulative Through December 2003

	<u>HIV Cases</u>				<u>AIDS Cases</u>			
	<u>Reported 2003**</u>		<u>Cumulative</u>		<u>Reported 2003</u>		<u>Cumulative</u>	
	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%
Adjusted Exposure Category*								
Men Who Have Sex With Men ...	112	(56.3%)	946	(65.1%)	86	(59.7%)	2,069	(72.9%)
Men Who Have Sex With Men & Inject Drugs	1	(0.5%)	50	(3.4%)	4	(2.8%)	198	(7.0%)
Injecting Drug Users	12	(6.0%)	99	(6.8%)	7	(4.9%)	201	(7.1%)
Heterosexual Contact	73	(36.7%)	341	(23.5%)	45	(31.3%)	323	(11.4%)
Hemophilia/Coagulation Disorder	0	(0.0%)	4	(0.3%)	2	(1.4%)	18	(0.6%)
Blood Trans. or Tissue Recipient	0	(0.0%)	3	(0.2%)	0	(0.0%)	11	(0.4%)
Adult Risk Not Specified	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)
Perinatal Transmission	1	(0.5%)	11	(0.8%)	0	(0.9%)	16	(0.6%)
Pediatric Hemophilia	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	1	(0.0%)
Pediatric Blood Transfusion	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	2	(0.1%)
St. Louis City Total	199	(100.0%)	1,454	(100.0%)	144	(100.0%)	2,839	(100.0%)

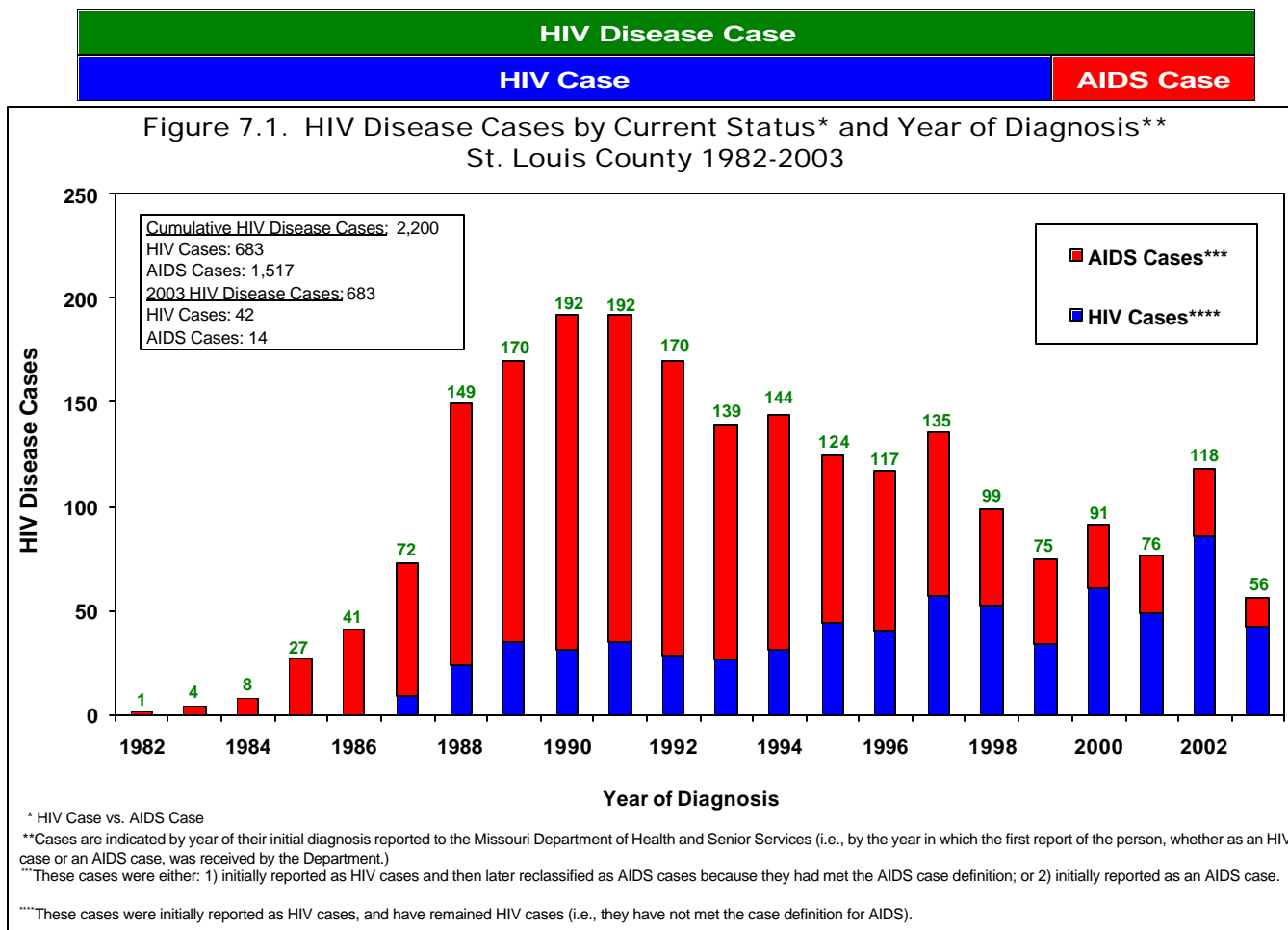
* Cases currently classified as "Other/Unknown Adult," many of which are still under investigation, have been assigned to a specific exposure category in order to more clearly depict trends in reported HIV/AIDS cases. The proportion of Other/Unknown Adult cases assigned to a given exposure category is based on past experience with Other/Unknown Adult cases whose exposure risk has been determined following investigation. Such experience indicates that almost all Other/Unknown Adult cases whose exposure risk is eventually determined will be placed in one of four exposure categories: men who have sex with men, men who have sex with men and inject drugs, injecting drug use, or heterosexual contact.

** HIV cases reported in 2003 which remained HIV cases at the end of that year. Those HIV cases reported in 2003 which later in the year became AIDS cases are not included.

HIV Disease Epi Profile Summary: St. Louis HIV Region

St. Louis County*

- Figure 7.1 depicts reported HIV Disease cases by current status (HIV case vs. AIDS case) and year of initial diagnosis. From 1982 through 2003, a total of 2,200 HIV Disease cases have been diagnosed in residents of St. Louis County. Of the 2,200 HIV Disease cases, 1,517 (69%) have met the case definition for AIDS and are thus categorized as AIDS cases and 683 (31%) have not met the case definition for AIDS, and are categorized as HIV cases**.
- In 2003, 56*** new HIV Disease cases were diagnosed and reported for the first time to public health officials. This was a decrease of 62 cases (52.5%) from the 118 new cases diagnosed in 2002****. Of the 56 newly diagnosed HIV Disease cases for 2003, 14 (25%) cases that were initially diagnosed in 2003 met the case definition for AIDS and were categorized as AIDS cases. The remaining 42 (75%) cases that were initially diagnosed in 2003 have not met the case definition for AIDS, and are categorized as HIV cases. This was a decrease of 43 (50.6%) HIV cases from the 85 HIV cases diagnosed in 2002****.



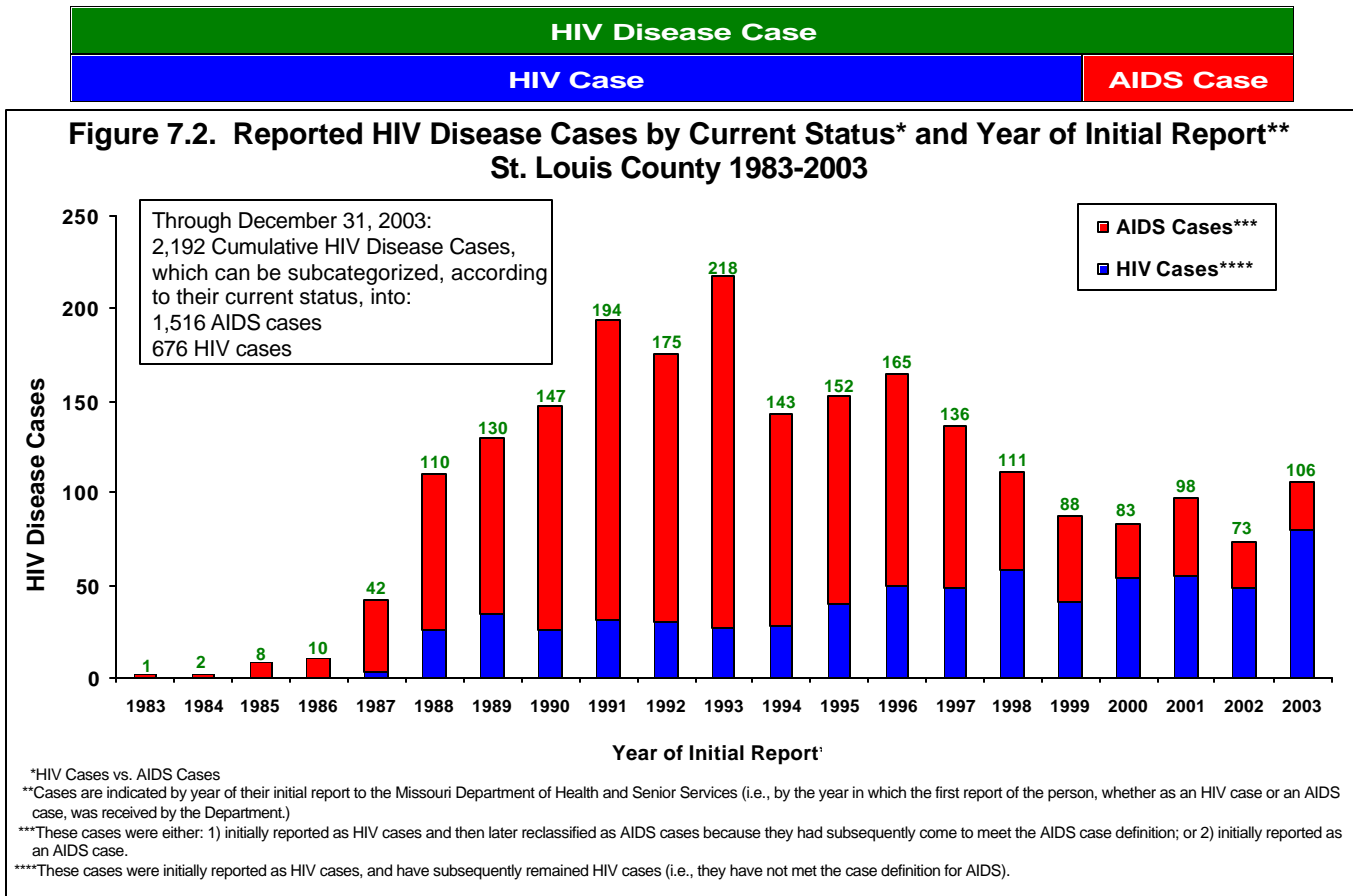
* Data are presented in this section by date of diagnosis and date of report. The number of cases reported by date of diagnosis are adjusted to compensate for reporting delays. For a more detailed explanation of these issues see "What's New for 2003" in the "Guidelines for Interpreting the 2003 Epidemiologic Profiles of HIV Disease and STDs in Missouri" section of the profile.

**When reference is made to HIV cases diagnosed in 2003, this means HIV cases diagnosed during that year which remained HIV cases at the end of the year. Those HIV cases diagnosed in 2003, which later in the year became AIDS cases, are not included (instead they are included among the AIDS cases which progressed from HIV to AIDS in 2003).

***The number of cases for 2003 are adjusted for delayed reporting.

****2002 numbers were generated by date of diagnosis, but are not adjusted for delayed reporting.

- Figure 7.2 depicts reported HIV Disease cases by current status (HIV case vs. AIDS case) and year of initial report. Numbers for 2003 are not adjusted for delayed reporting.



HIV Disease Epi Profile Summary: St. Louis HIV Region

- Table 11 depicts the incidence (new cases) of HIV and AIDS for 2003 by gender and race/ethnicity and is reported by date of diagnosis. This AIDS category has been separated to indicate the cases initially diagnosed in 2003 from the AIDS cases that are a result of HIV cases that progressed to AIDS during 2003. The number of HIV Disease cases (56) is determined by adding the number of new HIV cases (42) and the number of AIDS cases initially diagnosed in 2003 (14).
- The number of new HIV cases diagnosed this year (42) versus 2002 (85) represents a 50.6% decrease. Of the HIV cases diagnosed in 2003, the incidence rate per 100,000 population among males (6.4) was 3.0 times higher than the case rate for females (2.1) and 1.6 times higher than the county case rate (4.1) for all populations.
- Of the new AIDS cases diagnosed in 2003, the incidence rate for males (2.5) was 6.3 times higher than females (0.4) and 1.8 times higher than the county case rate (1.4) for all populations. Males with HIV progressed to AIDS at a rate of 2.9 cases per 100,000, 4.1 times that of the case rate for females (0.7). The HIV Disease rate for males (8.9) was 3.7 times higher than that for females (2.4).
- Among racial/ethnic groups, the rate of HIV incidence per 100,000 population (12.9) among the Black population was 7.6 times that of Whites (1.7) and 3.1 times that of the county case rate (4.1). The AIDS incidence (initial diagnoses) rate for Blacks per 100,000 population in 2003 was 14.3 times higher (5.7) than the case rate for Whites (0.4) and 4.1 times higher than the county case rate (1.4). Blacks with HIV progressed to AIDS at a rate (4.7 per 100,000 population) 3.9 times higher than Whites (1.2) and 2.6 times higher than the county case rate (1.8). For overall HIV Disease incidence, the case rate for Blacks (18.6) was 9.3 times higher than Whites (2.0) and 3.4 times higher than the county case rate (5.5) for all populations. There were 2 new cases of HIV in Hispanics, representing 4.8% of the cases with a case rate of 13.7.
- The low number of cases diagnosed among Hispanics and limitations of the HIV/AIDS Reporting System (HARS) tracking minority groups made comparisons between Hispanics and other racial/ethnic groups problematic.

Table 11. Diagnosed HIV, AIDS, and HIV Disease Cases by Gender and Race/Ethnicity, St. Louis County 2003*

	<u>HIV Cases**</u>			<u>AIDS Initial Diagnosis***</u>			<u>Progression to AIDS****</u>			<u>HIV Disease*****</u>		
	Number	%	Rate	Number	%	Rate	Number	%	Rate	Number	%	Rate
Male	31	73.8%	6.4	12	85.7%	2.5	14	77.8%	2.9	43	76.8%	8.9
Female	11	26.2%	2.1	2	14.3%	0.4	4	22.2%	0.7	13	23.2%	2.4
Totals	42	100.0%	4.1	14	100.0%	1.4	18	100.0%	1.8	56	100.0%	5.5
White	13	31.0%	1.7	3	21.4%	0.4	9	50.0%	1.2	16	28.6%	2.0
Black	25	59.5%	12.9	11	78.6%	5.7	9	50.0%	4.7	36	64.3%	18.6
Hispanic	2	4.8%	13.7	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	2	3.6%	13.7
Asian	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0
Am Ind	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0
Unknown	2	4.8%	66.1	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	2	3.6%	66.1
Totals	42	100.1%	4.1	14	100.0%	1.4	18	100.0%	1.8	56	100.1%	5.5

* All numbers have been adjusted to compensate for delayed reporting. Rates are per 100,000 population. Population based on 2000 U.S. Census Bureau data.

** HIV Cases diagnosed during 2003 which remained HIV cases at the end of the year.

*** AIDS Cases initially diagnosed in 2003.

**** Cases initially diagnosed prior to 2003, but progressed to AIDS in 2003.

***** The sum of newly diagnosed HIV cases and newly diagnosed AIDS cases. Does not include cases which progressed to AIDS in 2003.

HIV Disease Epi Profile Summary: St. Louis HIV Region

- Table 12 depicts HIV and AIDS cases by adjusted exposure category in St. Louis County. Those cases currently classified as “Other/Unknown Adult”, many of which are still under investigation, have been assigned to a specific exposure category (i.e., MSM, MSM/IDU, IDU, heterosexual contact) in order to more clearly depict trends in reported HIV/AIDS cases. The proportion of these cases assigned to a given exposure category is based on past experience with Other/Unknown Adult cases whose exposure risk has been determined following investigation.
- The highest proportion of HIV cases reported for 2003 was in the MSM population (68.8%) followed by individuals who indicated they contracted HIV through heterosexual contact (30%). The percentages of reported cases in 2003 experienced a slight increase from 2002 for the MSM population (from 68.5% to 68.8%), and the cases among individuals who indicated they contracted HIV through heterosexual contact increased from 27.8% to 30%. Cumulatively, the proportions are 65.8% (MSM) and 26.8% (heterosexual contact).
- The highest proportion of AIDS cases reported for 2003 was also in MSM (73.5%) and was followed by individuals who indicated they contracted HIV through heterosexual contact (22.4%). Cumulatively, the proportions were 73.5% (MSM) and 12.5% (heterosexual contact). Cumulatively, the AIDS proportions were the same as HIV, with the MSM proportion lower and the heterosexual contact proportion higher when compared to the 2002 proportions.

Table 12. Reported HIV and AIDS Cases by Gender, Race/Ethnicity, and Adjusted Exposure Category*, St. Louis County, Reported 2003 and Cumulative Through December 2003

	<u>HIV Cases</u>				<u>AIDS Cases</u>			
	<u>Reported 2003**</u>		<u>Cumulative</u>		<u>Reported 2003</u>		<u>Cumulative</u>	
<u>Adjusted Exposure Category*</u>	<u>Cases</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>Cases</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>Cases</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>Cases</u>	<u>%</u>
Men Who Have Sex With Men	55	(68.8%)	445	(65.8%)	36	(73.5%)	1,114	(73.5%)
Men Who Have Sex With Men & Inject Drugs	0	(0.0%)	13	(1.9%)	0	(0.0%)	60	(4.0%)
Injecting Drug Users	1	(1.3%)	25	(3.7%)	2	(4.1%)	93	(6.1%)
Heterosexual Contact	24	(30.0%)	181	(26.8%)	11	(22.4%)	190	(12.5%)
Hemophilia/Coagulation Disorder	0	(0.0%)	6	(0.9%)	0	(0.0%)	30	(2.0%)
Blood Trans. or Tissue Recipient	0	(0.0%)	2	(0.3%)	0	(0.0%)	18	(1.2%)
Adult Risk Not Specified	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)
Perinatal Transmission	0	(0.0%)	4	(0.6%)	0	(0.0%)	8	(0.5%)
Pediatric Hemophilia	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	1	(0.1%)
Pediatric Blood Transfusion	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	2	(0.1%)
St. Louis County Total***	80	(100.1%)	676	(100.0%)	49	(100.0%)	1,516	(100.0%)

* Cases currently classified as “Other/Unknown Adult,” many of which are still under investigation, have been assigned to a specific exposure category in order to more clearly depict trends in reported HIV/AIDS cases. The proportion of Other/Unknown Adult cases assigned to a given exposure category is based on past experience with Other/Unknown Adult cases whose exposure risk has been determined following investigation. Such experience indicates that almost all Other/Unknown Adult cases whose exposure risk is eventually determined will be placed in one of four exposure categories: men who have sex with men, men who have sex with men and inject drugs, injecting drug use, or heterosexual contact.

** HIV cases reported in 2003 which remained HIV cases at the end of that year. Those HIV cases reported in 2003 which later in the year became AIDS cases are not included.

***Total percentage does not equal 100 due to rounding.

Men Who Have Sex With Men (MSM)

Magnitude of the Problem

- From 1982 through 2003, a total of 4,778 HIV Disease cases in men who have sex with men (MSM) have been diagnosed in St. Louis HIV Region residents (these cases made up 68% of 7,029 diagnosed HIV Disease cases from all exposure categories in the region). Of these 4,778 HIV Disease cases, 3,367 (70.5%) were AIDS cases and 1,411 (29.5%) were HIV cases.
- The 3,367 AIDS cases made up 71.3% of all diagnosed AIDS cases (4,717) in the region. In 2003, of the 48 AIDS cases diagnosed, 26 (54.2%) had, to date, been identified as being in MSM.
- The 1,411 HIV cases made up 61% of all diagnosed HIV cases (2,312) in the region. In 2003, of the 207 HIV cases diagnosed, 92 (44.4%) had, to date, been identified as being in MSM.
- These numbers, however, do not indicate the full extent of MSM involvement since for 16 AIDS cases, and 66 HIV cases, the specific exposure category has not yet been determined. These cases are, in general, still under investigation and are currently in the "Other/Unknown" exposure category.

Who

- Table 13 depicts the incidence and prevalence for diagnosed HIV and AIDS cases in MSM by race/ethnicity in 2003 with statistical adjustments for delayed reporting.
- Of the newly diagnosed HIV Disease cases for 2003, 55.4% of HIV cases and 50% of AIDS cases were in White males. Black male MSMs comprised 40.2% of HIV cases and 50% of AIDS cases.
- Of the 2,887 living HIV Disease cases among MSMs, 56.6% of HIV cases and 56% of AIDS cases were in White males. Black male MSMs comprised 40.3% of living HIV cases and 42.7% of living AIDS cases.
- Table 14 indicates living HIV cases in MSM by race/ethnicity and age group for 2003 with numbers adjusted for delayed reporting. For all age groups of MSM, the largest proportion (39.9%) was among the 30-39 year old age group. However, the proportion for the 20-29 year old age group was very close at 35.4%. The largest proportion of diagnosed HIV cases for White and Hispanic males were in men 30-39 years of age at the time of initial diagnosis with 44.8% and 53.6% respectively. Among Black males, the largest proportion was among the 20-29 year old age group with 44.4%, followed by the 30-39 year old age group at 32%.
- Information obtained through interviews with MSM HIV and AIDS cases reported to the Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services indicated that at least 23% of these men (15% of white men and 34% of black men) had sex with females, as well as other men. (Note that the actual percentages may be higher because complete information may not have been obtained on all reported cases.)

Where

- Table 15 depicts the prevalence of HIV and AIDS cases in the MSM population in the St. Louis HIV Region. Of the 1,372 total HIV cases reported in MSM, 888 (64.7%) were from St. Louis City, 415 (30.2%) from St. Louis County, and 38 (2.8) from St. Charles County. The remaining cases were from the other counties in the region.
- Of total MSM cases reported from St. Louis City and St. Louis County, White men made up 53.2% and 58.1%, respectively.

HIV Disease Epi Profile Summary: St. Louis HIV Region

Table 13. Incidence and Prevalence of HIV and AIDS Cases in Men Who Have Sex With Men by Race/Ethnicity, St. Louis HIV Region 2003

Race/Ethnicity	HIV Cases*				AIDS Cases			
	Incidence		Prevalence		Incidence		Prevalence	
	Case	%	Case	%	Case	%	Case	%
White	51	(55.4%)	776	(56.6%)	13	(50.0%)	848	(56.0%)
Black	37	(40.2%)	553	(40.3%)	13	(50.0%)	647	(42.7%)
Hispanic	2	(2.2%)	28	(2.0%)	0	(0.0%)	18	(1.2%)
Other/Unknown	2	(2.2%)	15	(1.1%)	0	(0.0%)	2	(0.1%)
St. Louis HIV Region Total**	92	(100.0%)	1,372	(100.0%)	26	(100.0%)	1,515	(100.0%)

*HIV cases diagnosed during 2003 which remained HIV cases at the end of that year. **Totals do not include Missouri Correctional cases.

Table 14. HIV Prevalence in Men Who Have Sex With Men by Race/Ethnicity and Age Group, St. Louis HIV Region 2003

Age Group	White		Black		Hispanic		Total*	
	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%***
13-19	13	(1.7%)	35	(6.3%)	1	(3.6%)	49	(3.6%)
20-24	74	(9.5%)	123	(22.2%)	3	(10.7%)	203	(14.8%)
25-29	154	(19.8%)	123	(22.2%)	5	(17.9%)	283	(20.6%)
30-39	348	(44.8%)	177	(32.0%)	15	(53.6%)	547	(39.9%)
40-49	143	(18.4%)	73	(13.2%)	3	(10.7%)	223	(16.3%)
50-64	43	(5.5%)	21	(3.8%)	1	(3.6%)	65	(4.7%)
65+	1	(0.1%)	1	(0.2%)	0	(0.0%)	2	(0.1%)
St. Louis HIV Region Total	776	(99.8%)	553	(99.9%)	28	(100.0%)	1,372	(100.0%)

*Row totals and percentages include Other/Unknown cases not listed in columns. Does not include Missouri Correctional cases. **Percentage of Race/Ethnicity in each age group. Total of percentages do not equal 100 due to rounding. ***Percentage of cases per age group.

Table 15. HIV Prevalence in Men Who Have Sex With Men by Race/Ethnicity and Geographic Area, St. Louis HIV Region 2003

Geographic Area	White		Black		Hispanic		Total*	
	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%***
St. Louis City	472	(53.2%)	393	(44.3%)	15	(1.7%)	888	(64.7%)
St. Louis County	241	(58.1%)	157	(37.8%)	12	(2.9%)	415	(30.2%)
St. Charles County	34	(89.5%)	2	(5.3%)	1	(2.6%)	38	(2.8%)
Jefferson County	17	(94.4%)	1	(5.6%)	0	(0.0%)	18	(1.3%)
Franklin County	9	(100.0%)	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	9	(0.7%)
Remaining Counties	3	(100.0%)	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	4	(0.3%)
St. Louis HIV Region Total	776	(56.6%)	553	(40.3%)	28	(3.5%)	1,372	(100.0%)

*Row totals and percentages include Other/Unknown cases not listed in columns. Does not include Missouri Correctional cases. **Percentage of Race/Ethnicity in each geographic area. ***Percentage of cases per geographic area. Total percentage does not equal 100 due to rounding.

Men Who Have Sex With Men and Inject Drugs (MSM/IDU)

Magnitude of the Problem

- From 1982 through 2003, a total of 338 HIV Disease cases in MSM/IDUs have been diagnosed in St. Louis HIV Region residents (these cases made up 4.8% of 7,029 diagnosed HIV Disease cases from all exposure categories in the region). Of these 338 HIV Disease cases, 270 (79.9%) were AIDS cases and 68 (20.1%) were HIV cases.
- In 2003, of the 48 AIDS cases diagnosed, none had, to date, been identified as MSM/IDUs. In 2003, of the 207 HIV cases diagnosed, one (0.5%) had, to date, been identified as MSM/IDU.
- These numbers, however, do not indicate the full extent of MSM/IDU involvement since, for 16 AIDS cases and 66 HIV cases, the specific exposure category has not yet been determined. These cases are, in general, still under investigation and are currently in the "Other/Unknown" exposure category.

Who

- Table 16 depicts the incidence and prevalence for diagnosed HIV and AIDS cases in MSM/IDUs by race/ethnicity in 2003. These numbers are not adjusted for delayed reporting because they are so low that the adjustment process would not change their whole number value.
- Of the newly diagnosed HIV Disease cases for 2003, 100% of the HIV cases were in Black males. However, that was only one new case. There were no new cases of AIDS that indicated MSM/IDU as the mode of transmission.
- Among the 181 living HIV Disease cases that have reported this mode of transmission, Black males comprised 56.3% of the HIV cases and 48.7% of the AIDS cases. White males comprised 40.6% and 51.3% of the HIV and AIDS living cases among MSM/IDUs, respectively.
- Table 17 indicates living HIV cases in MSM/IDUs by race/ethnicity and age group for 2003. For all age groups of MSM/IDUs, the largest proportion (40.6%) was among the 30-39 year old age group. However, the proportion for the 20-29 year old age group was close with 31.2%.
- The largest proportion of diagnosed HIV cases for White and Black males were in men 30-39 years of age at the time of initial diagnosis with 42.3% and 38.9%, respectively. The next largest proportion among White and Black males was the 20-29 year old age group with 34.6% and 27.8%, respectively.
- Information obtained through interviews with MSM/IDU HIV and AIDS cases reported to the Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services indicates that at least 43% of these men (37% of white men and 48% of black men) have, in addition to having sex with other men, also had sex with females. (Note that these percentages may actually be higher because complete information may not have been obtained on all reported cases.)

Where

- Table 18 depicts the prevalence of HIV and AIDS cases in the MSM/IDUs population in the St. Louis HIV Region. Of the 64 total HIV cases diagnosed in MSM/IDUs, 46 (71.9%) were from St. Louis City and 13 (20.3%) from St. Louis County. The remaining cases were from other counties in the St. Louis HIV region.
- Of total MSM/IDU cases diagnosed in St. Louis City and St. Louis County, Black men made up 67.4% and 30.8%, respectively. In the same two areas, White men comprised 28.3% and 69.2%, respectively.

HIV Disease Epi Profile Summary: St. Louis HIV Region

Table 16. Incidence and Prevalence of HIV and AIDS Cases in Men Who Have Sex With Men and Inject Drugs by Race/Ethnicity, St. Louis HIV Region 2003

Race/Ethnicity	HIV Cases*				AIDS Cases			
	Incidence		Prevalence		Incidence		Prevalence	
	Case	%	Case	%	Case	%	Case	%
White	0	(0.0%)	26	(40.6%)	0	(0.0%)	60	(51.3%)
Black	1	(100.0%)	36	(56.3%)	0	(0.0%)	57	(48.7%)
Hispanic	0	(0.0%)	1	(1.6%)	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)
Other/Unknown	0	(0.0%)	1	(1.6%)	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)
St. Louis HIV Region Total**	1	(100.0%)	64	(100.1%)	0	(--)	117	(100.0%)

*HIV cases diagnosed during 2003 which remained HIV cases at the end of that year. **Totals do not include Missouri Correctional cases.

Table 17. HIV Prevalence in Men Who Have Sex With Men and Inject Drugs by Race/Ethnicity and Age Group, St. Louis HIV Region 2003

Age Group	White		Black		Hispanic		Total*	
	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%***
13-19	2	(7.7%)	3	(8.3%)	0	(0.0%)	5	(7.8%)
20-24	4	(15.4%)	6	(16.7%)	0	(0.0%)	10	(15.6%)
25-29	5	(19.2%)	4	(11.1%)	1	(100.0%)	10	(15.6%)
30-39	11	(42.3%)	14	(38.9%)	0	(0.0%)	26	(40.6%)
40-49	4	(15.4%)	8	(22.2%)	0	(0.0%)	12	(18.8%)
50-64	0	(0.0%)	1	(2.8%)	0	(0.0%)	1	(1.6%)
65+	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)
St. Louis HIV Region Total	26	(100.0%)	36	(100.0%)	1	(100.0%)	64	(100.0%)

*Row totals and percentages include Other/Unknown cases not listed in columns. Does not include Missouri Correctional cases. **Percentage of Race/Ethnicity in each age group. ***Percentage of cases per age group.

Table 18. HIV Prevalence in Men Who Have Sex With Men and Inject Drugs by Race/Ethnicity and Geographic Area, St. Louis HIV Region 2003

Geographic Area	White		Black		Total*	
	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%***
St. Louis City	13	(28.3%)	31	(67.4%)	46	(71.9%)
St. Louis County	9	(69.2%)	4	(30.8%)	13	(20.3%)
St. Charles County	3	(75.0%)	1	(25.0%)	4	(6.3%)
Remaining Counties	1	(100.0%)	0	(0.0%)	1	(1.6%)
St. Louis HIV Region Total	26	(40.6%)	36	(56.3%)	64	(100.1%)

*Row totals and percentages include Other/Unknown cases not listed in columns. Does not include Missouri Correctional cases. **Percentage of Race/Ethnicity in each geographic area. ***Percentage of cases per geographic area. Total percentage does not equal 100 due to rounding.

Injecting Drug Users (IDUs)

Magnitude of the Problem

- From 1982 through 2003, a total of 452 HIV Disease cases in IDUs have been diagnosed in St. Louis HIV Region residents (these cases made up 6.4% of 7,029 HIV Disease cases from all exposure categories in the region). Of these 452 HIV Disease cases, 321 (71%) were AIDS cases and 131 (29%) were HIV cases.
- In 2003, of the 48 AIDS cases diagnosed, 1 (2.1%) had, to date, been identified as an IDU. In 2003, of the 207 HIV cases reported, 7 (3.4%) had, to date, been identified as IDUs.
- These numbers, however, do not indicate the full extent of IDUs involvement since, for 16 AIDS cases and 66 HIV cases, the specific exposure category has not yet been determined. These cases are, in general, still under investigation and are currently in the “Other/Unknown” exposure category.

Who

- Table 19 indicates the incidence and prevalence for diagnosed HIV and AIDS cases in IDUs by race/ethnicity and gender in 2003. These numbers are not adjusted for delayed reporting because they are so low that the adjustment process would not change their whole number value.
- Of the newly diagnosed HIV Disease cases in IDUs for 2003, 71.4% of the HIV cases and 100% of the AIDS cases were in Black males. However, 100% represents only one new AIDS case that indicated IDU as the mode of transmission.
- Among the 276 living HIV Disease cases that have reported this mode of transmission, Black males comprised 50.0% of the HIV cases and 39.2% of the AIDS cases. White males comprised 16.9% and 20.3%, respectively, of the HIV and AIDS living cases among IDUs. Black females had higher proportions among this mode of transmission than White females, with 19.5% of living HIV cases and 29.1% of living AIDS cases.
- Table 20 indicates living HIV cases in IDUs by race/ethnicity and age group for 2003. These numbers are not adjusted for delayed reporting because they are so low that the adjustment process would not change their whole number value.
- For all age groups of IDUs, the largest proportion (50.8%) was among the 30-39 year old age group.
- The largest proportion of diagnosed HIV cases for White and Black males were in men 30-39 years of age at the time of initial diagnosis with 60% and 50.8%, respectively. The largest proportion among White and Black females was also the 30-39 year old age group with 40% and 52.2%, respectively.

Where

- Table 21 depicts the prevalence of HIV and AIDS cases in the IDUs population in the St. Louis HIV Region. Of the 118 total HIV cases reported in IDUs, 83 (70.3%) were from St. Louis City, 22 (18.6%) from St. Louis County, and 7 (5.9%) from St. Charles County. The remaining 5 cases were from Jefferson and Franklin Counties.
- Of total IDU HIV cases diagnosed from St. Louis City and St. Louis County, Blacks made up 80.7% and 68.2%, respectively.

HIV Disease Epi Profile Summary: St. Louis HIV Region

Table 19. Incidence and Prevalence of HIV and AIDS Cases in Injecting Drug Users by Race/Ethnicity and Gender, St. Louis HIV Region 2003

Race/Ethnicity and Gender	HIV Cases*				AIDS Cases			
	Incidence		Prevalence		Incidence		Prevalence	
	Case	%	Case	%	Case	%	Case	%
White Male	1	(14.3%)	20	(16.9%)	0	(0.0%)	32	(20.3%)
Black Male	5	(71.4%)	59	(50.0%)	1	(100.0%)	62	(39.2%)
Hispanic Male	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	3	(1.9%)
White Female	0	(0.0%)	15	(11.7%)	0	(0.0%)	14	(8.9%)
Black Female	1	(14.3%)	23	(19.5%)	0	(0.0%)	46	(29.1%)
Hispanic Female	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	1	(0.6%)
St. Louis HIV Region Total**	7	(100.0%)	118	(100.1%)	1	(100.0%)	158	(100.0%)

*HIV cases diagnosed during 2003 which remained HIV cases at the end of that year. **Total numbers and percentages include Other/Unknown cases not listed in columns. Totals do not include Missouri Correctional cases.

Table 20. HIV Prevalence in Injecting Drug Users by Race/Ethnicity, Gender, and Age Group, St. Louis HIV Region 2003

	White Males		Black Males		White Females		Black Females		Total *	
	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%***
13-19	1	(5.0%)	1	(1.7%)	3	(20.0%)	1	(4.3%)	6	(5.1%)
20-24	0	(0.0%)	2	(3.4%)	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	3	(2.5%)
25-29	7	(35.0%)	9	(15.3%)	5	(33.3%)	3	(13.0%)	24	(20.3%)
30-39	12	(60.0%)	30	(50.8%)	6	(40.0%)	12	(52.2%)	60	(50.8%)
40-49	0	(0.0%)	14	(23.7%)	1	(6.7%)	5	(21.7%)	20	(16.9%)
50-64	0	(0.0%)	2	(3.4%)	0	(0.0%)	2	(8.7%)	4	(3.4%)
65+	0	(0.0%)	1	(1.7%)	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	1	(0.8%)
St. Louis HIV Region Total	20	(100.0%)	59	(100.0%)	15	(100.0%)	23	(99.9%)	118	(99.8%)

*Row totals and percentages include Other/Unknown cases not listed in columns. Does not include Missouri Correctional cases. **Percentage of Race/Ethnicity and Gender in each age group. Total of percentages do not equal 100 due to rounding. ***Percentage of cases per age group.

Table 21. HIV Prevalence in Injecting Drug Users by Race/Ethnicity and Geographic Area, St. Louis HIV Region 2003

Geographic Area	White		Black		Total*	
	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%***
St. Louis City	16	(19.3%)	67	(80.7%)	83	(70.3%)
St. Louis County	6	(27.3%)	15	(68.2%)	22	(18.6%)
St. Charles County	7	(100.0%)	0	(0.0%)	7	(5.9%)
Franklin County	3	(100.0%)	0	(0.0%)	3	(2.5%)
Jefferson County	2	(100.0%)	0	(0.0%)	2	(1.7%)
St. Louis HIV Region Total	35	(29.7%)	82	(69.5%)	118	(99.0%)

*Row totals and percentages include Other/Unknown cases not listed in columns. Does not include Missouri Correctional cases. **Percentage of Race/Ethnicity in each geographic area. ***Percentage of cases per geographic area. Total percentage does not equal 100 due to rounding.

Heterosexual Contacts

Magnitude of the Problem

- From 1982 through 2003, a total of 973 HIV Disease cases in heterosexual contacts have been diagnosed in St. Louis HIV Region residents (these cases made up 13.8% of 7,029 diagnosed HIV Disease cases from all exposure categories in the region.) Of 973 HIV Disease cases, 510 (52.4%) were AIDS cases and 463 (47.6%) were HIV cases.
- In 2003, of the 48 AIDS cases reported, 5 (10.4%) had, to date, been identified as being in heterosexual contacts. In 2003, of the 207 HIV cases reported, 38 (18.4%) had, to date, been identified as being in heterosexual contacts.
- These numbers, however, do not indicate the full extent of heterosexual contact involvement since for 16 AIDS cases, and 66 HIV cases, the specific exposure category has not yet been determined. These cases are, in general, still under investigation and are currently in the "Other/Unknown" exposure category.

Who

- Table 22 indicates the incidence and prevalence for diagnosed HIV and AIDS cases in heterosexual contacts by race/ethnicity and gender in 2003 with numbers adjusted for delayed reporting.
- Of the newly diagnosed HIV Disease cases for 2003, 65.8% of the HIV cases and 80% of the AIDS cases were in Black females. The groups with the next highest proportions for new cases of HIV were Black males with 15.8% and White females with 13.2%.
- Among the 799 living HIV Disease cases that have reported this mode of transmission, Black females comprised 54% of the HIV cases and 52.4% of the AIDS cases. Black males comprised 21.3% and 25.2% respectively of the HIV and AIDS living cases that reported heterosexual contact as the mode of transmission. White females had the next highest proportions with 15.8% of living HIV cases and 13.2% of living AIDS cases.
- Table 23 indicates living HIV cases in individuals who reported heterosexual contact as their mode of transmission by race/ethnicity and age group for 2003 with numbers adjusted for delayed reporting. For all age groups and individuals, the largest proportion (38.7%) was among the 20-29 year old age group. However, the proportion for the 30-39 year old age group was fairly close at 31.1%.
- Among White and Black females, the 20-29 year old age groups accounted for the largest proportion of cases with 42.2% and 40.4%, respectively.
- The largest proportion of diagnosed HIV cases for White males were in men 40-49 years of age at the time of initial diagnosis with 31.3%, followed by the 20-29 year old age group with 25.1% and the 30-39 year old age group with 25%. Black males age 20-29 had the highest proportion with 36.4%, but the 30-39 year old age group followed closely with 35.4%.

Where

- Table 24 depicts the prevalence of HIV and AIDS cases in the heterosexual contact population in the St. Louis HIV Region. Of the 450 total HIV cases diagnosed in heterosexual contacts, 263 (58.4%) were from St. Louis City, 155 (34.4%) from St. Louis County, 12 (2.7%) from St. Charles County, and 6 (1.3%) from Jefferson County.
- Of total heterosexual contact cases reported from St. Louis City and St. Louis County, Blacks made up 85.2% and 71%, respectively.

HIV Disease Epi Profile Summary: St. Louis HIV Region

Table 22. Incidence and Prevalence of HIV and AIDS Cases in Heterosexual Contacts by Race/Ethnicity and Gender, St. Louis HIV Region 2003

Race/Ethnicity and Gender*	HIV Cases**				AIDS Cases			
	Incidence		Prevalence		Incidence		Prevalence	
	Case	%	Case	%	Case	%	Case	%
White Male	2	(5.3%)	32	(7.1%)	0	(0.0%)	25	(7.2%)
Black Male	6	(15.8%)	96	(21.3%)	1	(20.0%)	88	(25.2%)
White Female	5	(13.2%)	71	(15.8%)	0	(0.0%)	46	(13.2%)
Black Female	25	(65.8%)	243	(54.0%)	4	(80.0%)	183	(52.4%)
St. Louis HIV Region Total***	38	(100.1%)	450	(98.2%)	5	(100.0%)	349	(98.0%)

*Row totals and percentages include Other/Unknown cases not listed in columns.

HIV cases diagnosed during 2003 which remained HIV cases at the end of that year. *Totals do not include Missouri Correctional cases.

Table 23. HIV Prevalence in Heterosexual Contacts by Race/Ethnicity, Gender, and Age Group, St. Louis HIV Region 2003

Age Group	White Males		Black Males		White Females		Black Females		Total *	
	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%***
13-19	0	(0.0%)	5	(5.2%)	7	(9.9%)	37	(15.2%)	49	(10.9%)
20-24	2	(6.3%)	15	(15.6%)	14	(19.7%)	48	(19.8%)	81	(18.0%)
25-29	6	(18.8%)	20	(20.8%)	16	(22.5%)	50	(20.6%)	93	(20.7%)
30-39	8	(25.0%)	34	(35.4%)	18	(25.4%)	76	(31.3%)	140	(31.1%)
40-49	10	(31.3%)	15	(15.6%)	9	(12.7%)	25	(10.3%)	59	(13.1%)
50-64	5	(15.6%)	6	(6.3%)	7	(9.9%)	5	(2.1%)	24	(5.3%)
65+	1	(3.1%)	1	(1.0%)	0	(0.0%)	2	(0.8%)	4	(0.9%)
St. Louis HIV Region Total	32	(100.1%)	96	(99.9%)	71	(100.1%)	243	(100.1%)	450	(100.0%)

*Row totals and percentages include Other/Unknown cases not listed in columns. Does not include Missouri Correctional cases. **Percentage of Race/Ethnicity and Gender in each age group. Total of percentages do not equal 100 due to rounding. ***Percentage of cases per age group.

Table 24. HIV Prevalence in Heterosexual Contacts by Race/Ethnicity and Geographic Area, St. Louis HIV Region 2003

Geographic Area	White		Black		Total*	
	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%***
St. Louis City	36	(13.7%)	224	(85.2%)	263	(58.4%)
St. Louis County	40	(25.8%)	110	(71.0%)	155	(34.4%)
St. Charles County	9	(75.0%)	3	(25.0%)	12	(2.7%)
Franklin County	13	(92.9%)	1	(7.1%)	14	(3.1%)
Jefferson County	5	(83.3%)	1	(1.7%)	6	(1.3%)
St. Louis HIV Region Total	103	(22.9%)	339	(75.3%)	450	(99.9%)

*Row totals and percentages include Other/Unknown cases not listed in columns. Does not include Missouri Correctional cases. **Percentage of Race/Ethnicity in each geographic area. ***Percentage of cases per geographic area. Total percentage does not equal 100 due to rounding.

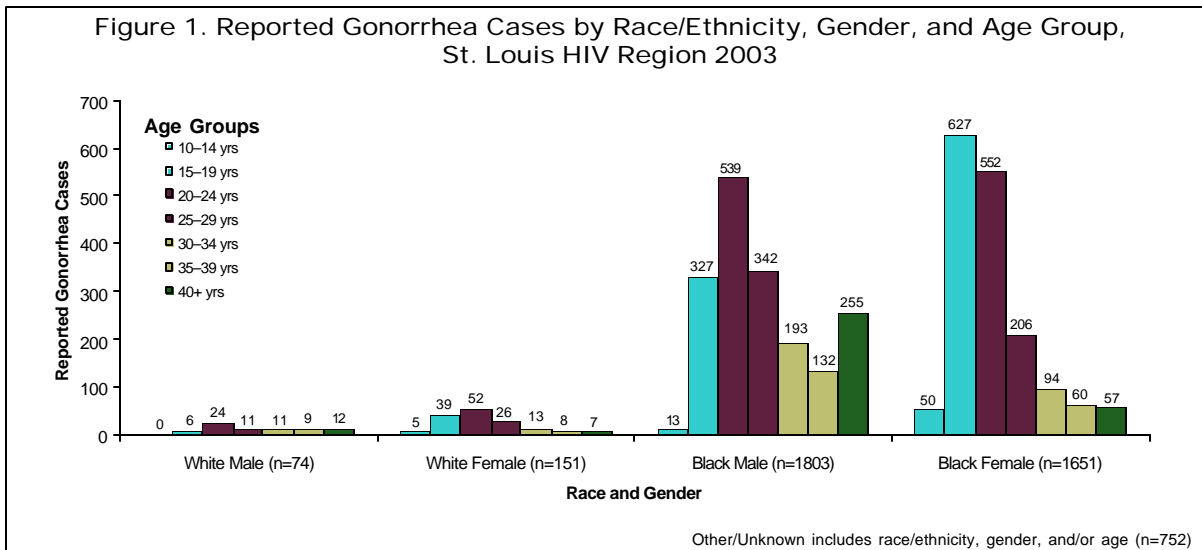
Gonorrhea

Magnitude of the Problem

- Table 1 depicts the reported gonorrhea cases and rates* by race/ethnicity in the St. Louis HIV Region** for 2003. During 2003, 4,431 cases of gonorrhea were reported in the region; the corresponding rate was 221.1 cases per 100,000 population.

Who

- Of the 4,431 gonorrhea cases reported in 2003, 2,089 (47.1%) were in males and 2,342 (52.9%) were in females. Among Whites, a higher proportion of cases were reported in females (67.1%) than in males (32.9%). Among Blacks, a higher proportion of cases were reported in males (52.2%) than in females (47.8%).
- Of the 4,431 gonorrhea cases reported in 2003, 225 (5.1%) were in Whites and 3,454 (78.0%) were in Blacks, and for 752 (17.0%) cases race/ethnicity was unknown.
- The rate of reported cases in Blacks (902.8) was 62.4 times higher than the rate in Whites (14.5), which is a significant difference between the two groups (Table 1).
- Figure 1 depicts reported gonorrhea cases by race/ethnicity, gender and age group. Of the 4,431 gonorrhea cases reported in 2003, 1,318 (29.7%) were in teenagers. Teenagers made up 672 (40.7%) of the 1,651 Black female cases, 43 (28.5%) of the 151 White female cases, 339 (18.8%) of the 1,803 Black male cases, and 6 (8.1%) of the 74 White male cases.



Where

- Table 2 shows the number and percentage of cases reported from each county. In 2003, of the 4,431 gonorrhea cases reported, 2,545 (57.4%) were from St. Louis City, 1,717 (38.8%) were from St. Louis County, and 93 (2.1%) were from St. Charles County. The remaining counties in the region each had between four and 39 cases reported. Cases were reported from all of the region's counties. Figure 2 is a map showing reported cases by zip code area for St. Louis City and St. Louis County.
- Table 3 shows rates of reported cases by race/ethnicity and county. The highest rate of reported gonorrhea cases in 2003 was in St. Louis City (730.9).

Trends

- Figure 3 indicates trends in reported gonorrhea cases by race/ethnicity from 1992-2003. The 4,431 gonorrhea cases reported in 2003 represent a 6.0% decrease from the 4,714 cases reported in 2002. The yearly numbers of gonorrhea cases have been slowly declining since 2001.

*Per 100,000 population.

**STD data are presented using Missouri HIV geographic regions, rather than STD regions. This format for presentation is supported by the HIV Prevention and Care program, and is used by HIV/AIDS community planning groups and Ryan White Consortia groups for grant applications and program planning.

Table 1. Reported Gonorrhea Cases and Rates by Race/Ethnicity, St. Louis HIV Region 2003

	Cases	%	Rate*
Whites	225	5.1%	14.5
Blacks	3,454	78.0%	902.8
Other/Unknown ..	752	17.0%	-
Total Cases	4,431	100.1%	221.1

*Per 100,000 population

Table 2. Reported Gonorrhea Cases and Rates by County, St. Louis HIV Region 2003

	Cases	%	Rate*
St. Louis City	2,545	57.4%	730.9
St. Louis County	1,717	38.8%	168.9
St. Charles	93	2.1%	32.8
Jefferson	39	0.8%	19.7
Franklin	22	0.5%	23.5
Lincoln	11	0.2%	28.2
Warren	4	0.1%	16.3
Total Cases	4,431	99.9%	221.1

*Per 100,000 population

Figure 2. Reported Gonorrhea Cases by Zip Code Area, St. Louis City and St. Louis County 2003

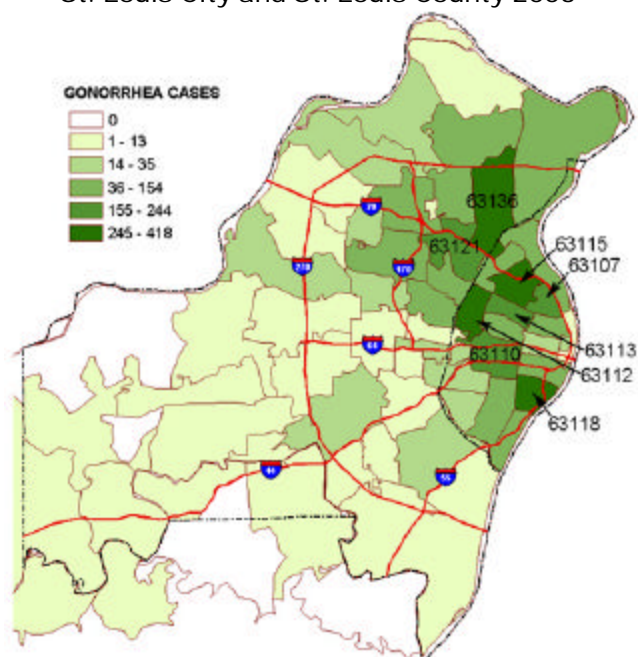


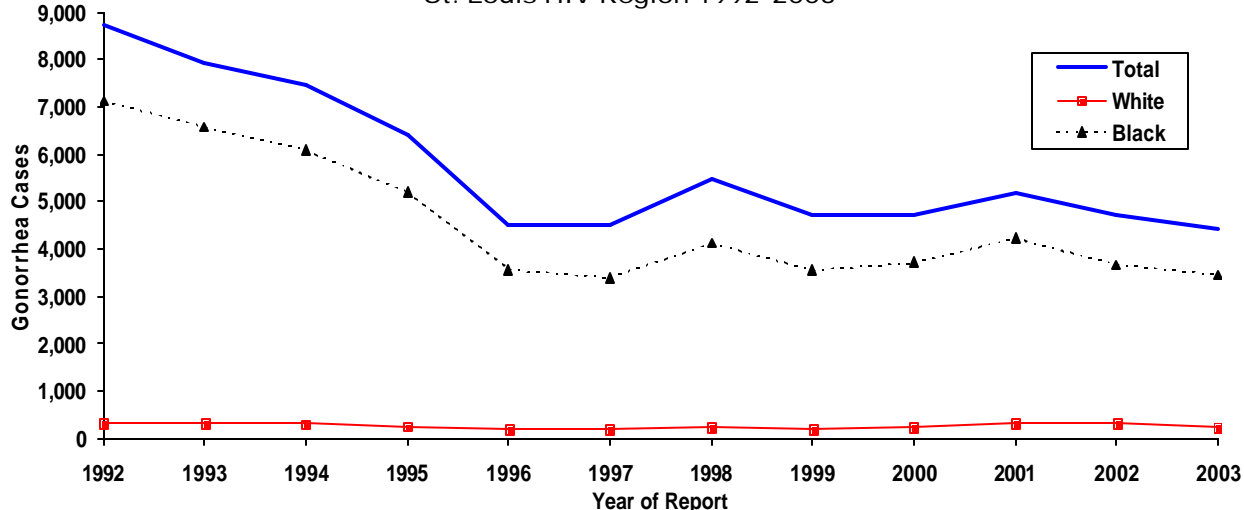
Table 3. Reported Gonorrhea Cases and Rates by Race/Ethnicity and County, St. Louis HIV Region, 2003

County	White			Black			Total		
	Cases	%	Rate**	Cases	%	Rate**	Cases	%	Rate**
St. Louis City	82	3.2%	53.7	2,261	88.8%	1268.3	2,545	100.0%	730.9
St. Louis County	71	4.1%	9.1	1,149	66.9%	594.4	1,717	100.0%	168.9
St. Charles County	36	38.7%	13.4	29	31.2%	379.8	93	100.0%	32.8
Jefferson County	18	46.2%	9.3	7	17.9%	517.0	39	100.0%	19.7
Franklin County	12	54.5%	13.1	3	13.6%	340.1	22	100.0%	23.5
Lincoln County	3	27.3%	8.0	4	36.4%	590.8	11	100.0%	28.2
Warren County	3	75.0%	12.8	1	25.0%	210.1	4	100.0%	16.3
St. Louis HIV Region	225	5.1%	14.5	3,454	78.0%	902.8	4,431	100.0%	221.1

*Per 100,000 Population. Note that when the number of cases is less than 5, the rate is considered unstable and should be interpreted with caution.

Note: Row percentages are shown.

Figure 3. Reported Gonorrhea Cases by Race/Ethnicity and Year of Report, St. Louis HIV Region 1992-2003



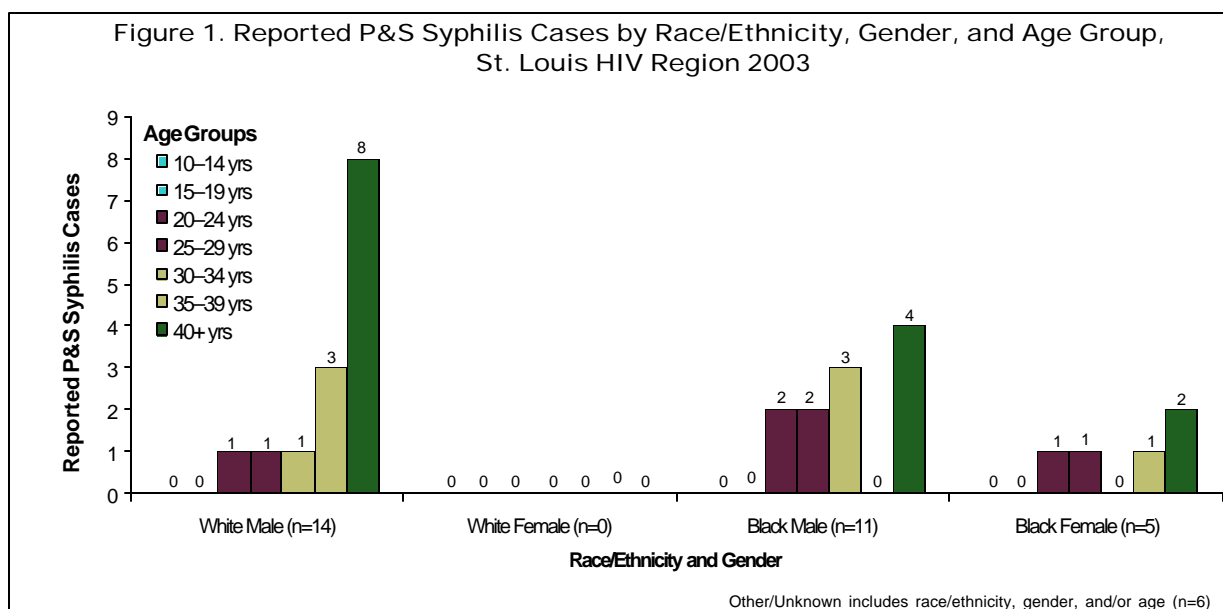
Primary and Secondary Syphilis

Magnitude of the Problem

Table 1 depicts the reported primary and secondary syphilis cases and rates* by race/ethnicity in the St. Louis HIV Region**. During 2003, 36 cases of primary and secondary (P&S) syphilis were reported; the corresponding rate was 1.8 cases per 100,000 population.

Who

- Of the 36 P&S syphilis cases reported in 2003, 31 (86.1%) were in males and 5 (13.9%) were in females.
- Of the 36 P&S syphilis cases reported in 2003, 14 (38.9%) were White and 16 (44.4%) were Black. For six (16.7%) cases, race/ethnicity, and/or age was other or unknown.
- The rate of reported cases in Blacks (4.2) was 4.7 times higher than the rate in Whites (0.9) (Table 1).



Where

- Table 2 shows the number and percentage of cases reported from each county. In 2003, of the 36 primary and secondary syphilis cases reported, 18 (50.0%) were from St. Louis City, and 18 (50.0%) were from St. Louis County. Figure 2 is a map showing reported cases by zip code area for St. Louis City and St. Louis County.
- The highest rate of reported primary and secondary syphilis cases in 2003 was in St. Louis City (5.2). Table 2 shows rates of reported cases for the region's counties. Table 3 shows rates of reported cases by race and county.

Trends

- Figure 3 shows trends in reported primary and secondary syphilis cases by race/ethnicity from 1992-2003. The 36 primary and secondary syphilis cases reported in 2003 represented a 80.0% increase from the 20 cases reported in 2002.
- The 14 primary and secondary syphilis cases reported in Whites in 2003 represent a 180% increase from the five cases reported in 2002 (Figure 1). The 16 primary and secondary syphilis cases reported in Blacks in 2003 represent a 14.3% increase from the 14 cases reported in 2002.

*Per 100,000 population.

**STD data are presented using Missouri HIV geographic regions, rather than STD regions. This format for presentation is supported by the HIV Prevention and Care program, and is used by HIV/AIDS community planning groups and Ryan White Consortia groups for grant applications and program planning.

Table 1. Reported P&S Syphilis Cases and Rates by Race/Ethnicity, St. Louis HIV Region 2003

	Cases	%	Rate*
Whites	14	38.9%	0.9
Blacks	16	44.4%	4.2
Other/Unknown.....	6	16.7%	—
Total Cases	36	100.0%	1.8

*Per 100.000 population

**Table 2. Reported P&S Syphilis Cases
and Rates by County,
St. Louis HIV Region 2003**

	<u>Cases</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>Rate*</u>
St. Louis City	18	50.0%	5.2
St. Louis County ...	18	50.0%	1.8
Total Cases	36	100.0%	1.8

*Per 100.000 population

Figure 2. Reported P&S Syphilis Cases by Zip Code Area, St. Louis City and St. Louis County 2003

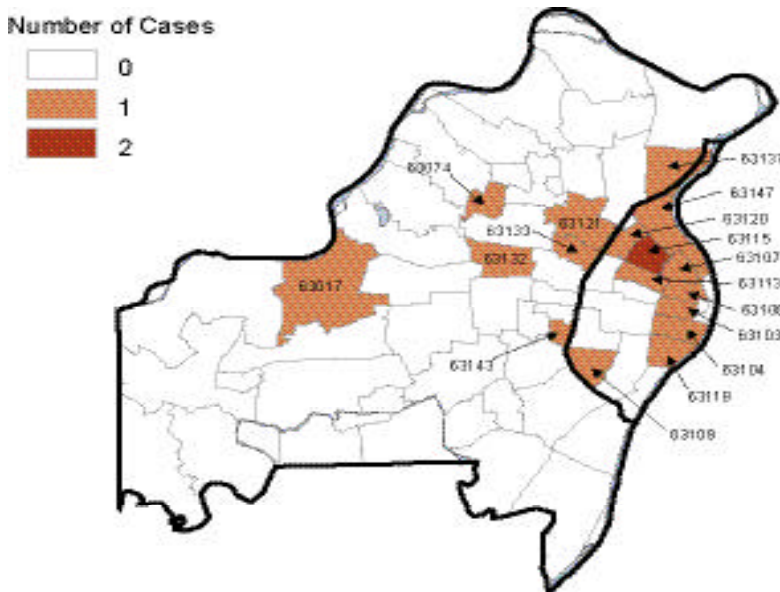


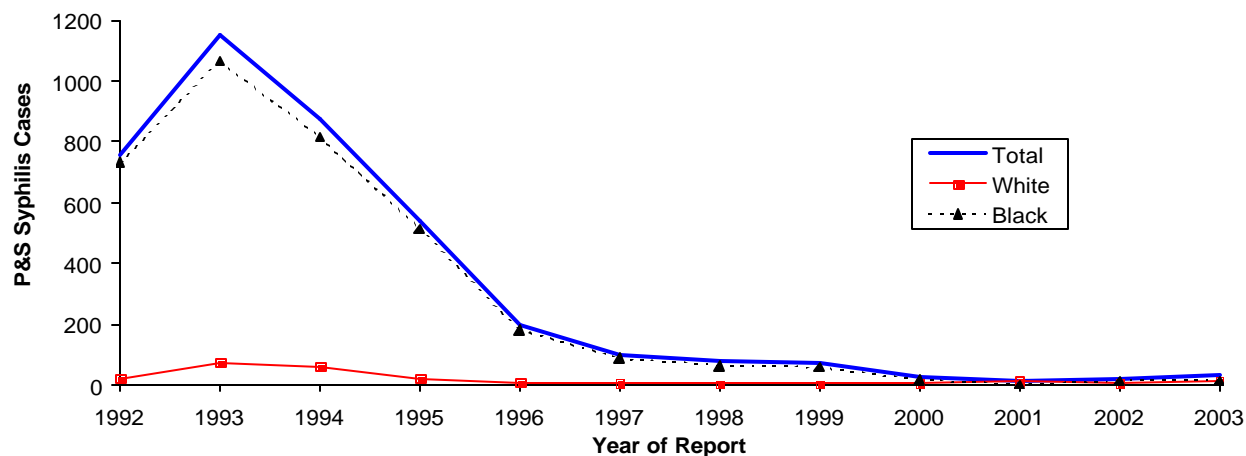
Table 3. Reported Primary & Secondary Syphilis Cases and Rates by Race and County, St. Louis HIV Region 2003

County	White			Black			Total		
	Cases	%	Rate**	Cases	%	Rate**	Cases	%	Rate**
St. Louis City	7	38.9%	4.6	11	61.1%	6.2	18	100.0%	5.2
St. Louis County	7	38.9%	0.9	5	27.8%	2.6	18	100.0%	1.8
St. Louis HIV Region	14	38.9%	0.9	16	44.4%	2.6	36	100.0%	1.8

**Per 100,000 Population. Note that when the number of cases is less than 5, the rate is considered unstable and should be interpreted with caution.

Note: Row percentages are shown.

Figure 3. Reported P&S Syphilis Cases by Race/Ethnicity and Year of Report, St. Louis HIV Region 1992–2003



Congenital Syphilis: 2 Congenital Syphilis cases were reported in the St. Louis HIV Region in 2003

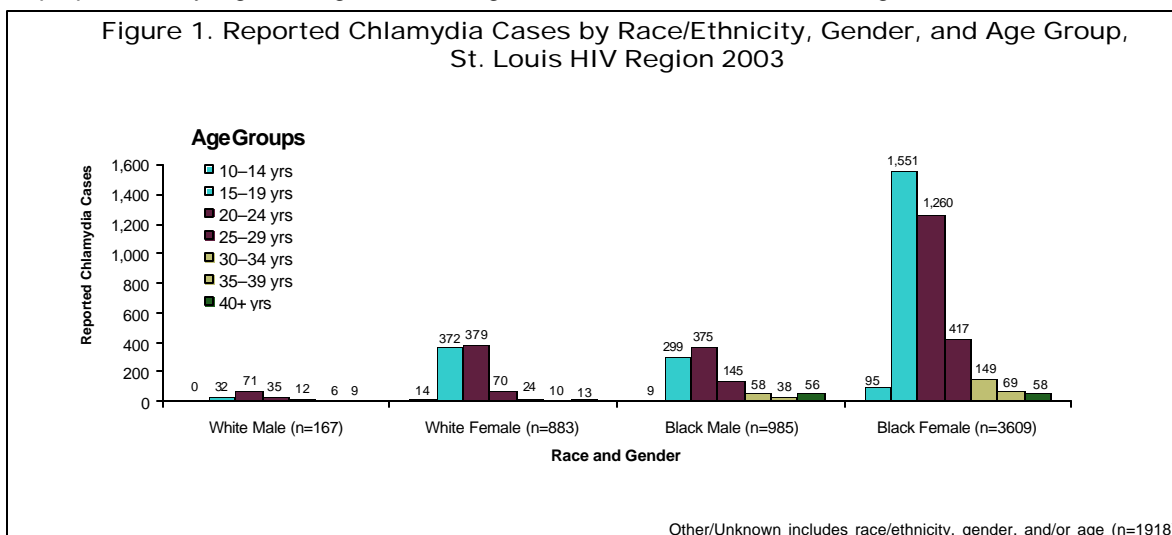
Chlamydia

Magnitude of the Problem

- Table 1 depicts the reported chlamydia cases and rates* by race/ethnicity in the St. Louis HIV Region** for 2003. During 2003, 7,562 cases of chlamydia were reported; the corresponding rate was 377.4 cases per 100,000 population.

Who

- Of the 7,562 chlamydia cases reported in 2003, 1,422 (18.8%) were in males and 6,140 (81.2%) were in females. This disparity may be due, in part, to the selective screening of females for chlamydia undertaken by the Missouri infertility Prevention Project (MIPP). If similar widespread screening of males were also undertaken, it is expected that the number of diagnosed and reported cases in males would be much higher than is currently seen.
- Of the 7,562 chlamydia cases reported in 2003, 1,050 (13.9%) were in Whites and 4,594 (60.8%) were in Blacks. Ninety-four (1.2%) cases were in other racial/ethnic groups, and for 1,824 (24.1%) cases, race/ethnicity was unknown.
- The rate of reported cases in Blacks (1,200.7) was 17.7 times higher than the rate in Whites (67.8) (Table 1).
- Figure 1 depicts reported chlamydia cases by race/ethnicity, gender and age group. Of the 7,562 chlamydia cases reported in 2003, 3,116 (41.2%) were in teenagers. Teenagers made up 1,637 (45.4%) of the 3,609 Black female cases, 384 (43.5%) of the 883 White female cases, 308 (31.3%) of the 985 Black male cases, and 32 (19.2%) of the 167 White male cases. Clearly the incidence of chlamydia is disproportionately high among Black teenage females in the St. Louis HIV Region.



Where

- Table 2 shows the number and percentage of cases reported from each county. In 2003, of the 7,562 chlamydia cases reported, 3,502 (46.3%) were from St. Louis City, 3,235 (42.8%) from St. Louis County, 390 (5.2%) from St. Charles County, and 221 (2.9%) from Jefferson County. The remaining counties in the region each had between 31-128 cases reported. Cases were reported from all of the region's counties. Figure 2 indicates the number of reported cases by zip code area for St. Louis City and St. Louis County.
- The highest rate of reported chlamydia cases in 2003 was in St. Louis City (1,005.8).

Trends

- Figure 3 indicates trends in reported chlamydia cases by race/ethnicity from 1992-2003. The 7,562 cases reported in 2003 represent an 8.1% increase from the 6,998 cases reported in 2002. The yearly numbers of chlamydia cases have seen an increase among Blacks since 1992. Among Whites the trend was stable from 1992 until 2001, when a gradual increase began.

*Per 100,000 population.

**STD data are presented using Missouri HIV geographic regions, rather than STD regions. This format for presentation is supported by the HIV Prevention and Care program, and is used by HIV/AIDS community planning groups and Ryan White Consortia groups for grant applications and program planning.

Table 1. Reported Chlamydia Cases and Rates by Race/Ethnicity, St. Louis HIV Region 2003

	Cases	%	Rate*
Whites	1,050	13.9%	67.8
Blacks	4,594	60.8%	1200.7
Other/Unknown	1,918	25.4%	-
Total Cases	7,562	100.1%	377.4

*Per 100,000 population

and Rates by County, St. Louis HIV Region 2003

	Cases	%	Rate*
St. Louis City	3,502	46.3%	1005.8
St. Louis County	3,235	42.8%	318.3
St. Charles	390	5.2%	137.4
Jefferson	221	2.9%	111.6
Franklin	128	1.7%	136.5
Lincoln	55	0.7%	141.2
Warren	31	0.4%	126.4
Total Cases	7,562	100.0%	377.4

*Per 100,000 population

Figure 2. Reported Chlamydia Cases by Zip Code Area, St. Louis City and St. Louis County 2003

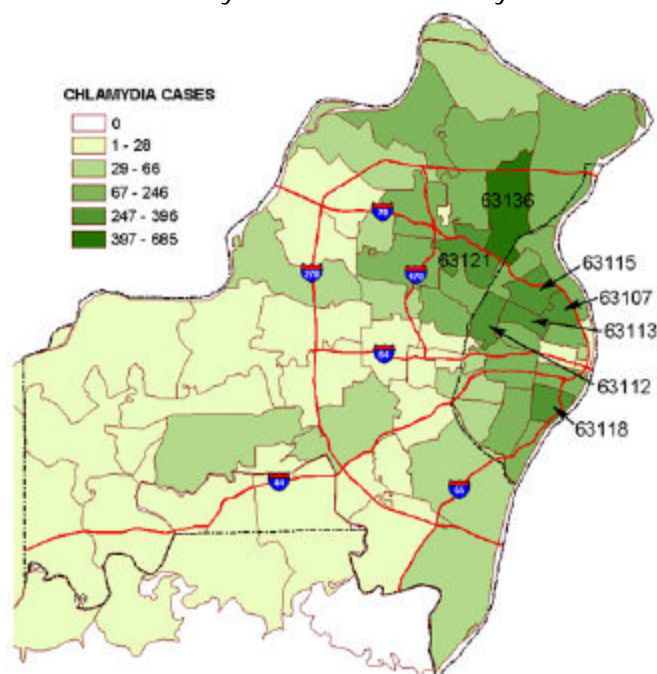


Table 3. Reported Chlamydia Cases and Rates by Race/Ethnicity and County, St. Louis HIV Region, 2003

County	White			Black			Total		
	Cases	%	Rate**	Cases	%	Rate**	Cases	%	Rate**
St. Louis City	209	6.0%	136.9	2,824	80.6%	1584.1	3,502	100.0%	1005.8
St. Louis County	333	10.3%	42.6	1,694	52.4%	876.3	3,235	100.0%	318.3
St. Charles County	201	51.5%	74.8	62	15.9%	812.0	390	100.0%	137.4
Jefferson County	154	69.7%	79.8	6	2.7%	443.1	221	100.0%	111.6
Franklin County	89	69.5%	97.3	3	2.3%	340.1	128	100.0%	136.5
Lincoln County	42	76.4%	112.2	1	1.8%	147.7	55	100.0%	141.2
Warren County	22	71.0%	93.5	4	12.9%	840.3	31	100.0%	126.4
St. Louis HIV Region	1,050	13.9%	67.8	4,594	60.8%	1200.7	7,562	100.0%	377.4

**Per 100,000 Population. Note that when the number of cases is less than 5, the rate is considered unstable and should be interpreted with caution.

Note: Row percentages are shown.

Figure 3. Reported Chlamydia Cases by Race/Ethnicity and Year of Report, St. Louis HIV Region 1992-2003

